FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO'S QADDUMI HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

LD021409 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[M. Dn. report: "Simonet-Qaddumi: European Ideas for the Middle East?"]

[Excerpt] "We are optimistic as to new developments in the next few months," [PLO Political Department chief] Faruq Qaddumi said, and was immediately asked what he meant by that. He replied: "Something conducive to an all-embracing settlement involving all parties concerned under UN auspices."

Recognition of the PLO, especially by Belgium, was of course also discussed. In that connection Qaddumi said that his talks in Brussels were recognition in themselves. He also revealed a change in the Belgian and European attitudes.

As for PLO recognition of Israel, Qaddumi replied that his organization has already said it is not prepared to do so at the moment: "It is not up to the victim to do so. Which Israel should we recognize: the Israel of the partition plan of 1967 or 1973?"

Later he let it be known that conditions are not right for recognizing Israel, which must first recognize the Palestinians' right to found a state, and that the problem should be raised when that right has been recognized.

[Question] Do you want Israel to recognize you?

[Answer] We want the whole of the international community to recognize us, and Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories. [answer ends]

Qaddumi also referred to what he wrote in our newspaper's Carte Blanche Column on accepting the establishment of a state in any part of Palestine which is liberated, which he sees as a concession.

[Belgian Foreign Minister] Simonet, who was sitting next to Qaddumi, was also questioned on the issue of PLO recognition.

"The Palestinian people themselves will choose those who will represent them," he said. "We think that the PLO is at present the means and the channel through which the Palestinian people express their views. Whether that pleases us or not should not come into consideration. Despite what we are told about this organization's nonrepresentative character, it has been able to show that it represents large sections of the Palestinian people."

[Question] Why not recognize it then?

[Answer] Because this may not be the right time to do so. The future attitude adopted by Belgium and Europe will depend on developments in the Middle East and the role which the PLO plays there in negotiations for an all-embracing settlement. [answer ends]

With regard to relations between Israel and the PLO, Simonet said that it is unrealistic to ask one side to take a decisive step without having a reasonable hope of a similar step being taken in return.

Speaking more generally, Simonet explained his view as follows: "I do not think we can hope that conditions for peace will be created simply in the framework of a purely bilateral peace. It is becoming increasing clear, at least to European opinion and possibly one day in other parts of the world, that the peace signed between Israel and Egypt--a constructive step--will only be confirmed and consolidated if other aspects of the Israeli-Arab quarrel are tackled: the status of the occupied territories and the possibility of those territories providing the Palestinians with a framework for their identity, their rights and their existence as a nation."

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE MEETS IN LISBON

For reportage on the world conference of solidarity with the Arab peoples and the Palestinian cause held in Lisbon, see the Portugal section of the 5 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and succeeding issues.

FATAH OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY PARALYZED BY POISON GAS LETTER

NC032053 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 3 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Poison gas letters are a new means of assassination. The Palestinian revolution's security department has initiated an investigation regarding a letter delivered to Abu Khalid, a Fatah official in Libya, who was paralyzed as soon as he opened the letter because it contained poison gas.

The PLO chairman has protested to the Libyan Embassy in Beirut. The PLO instructed Palestinian officials not to visit Libya before the facts are verified through investigation.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that extremely serious incidents ranging from sabotage to assassination and (?robbery) are taking place in Tripoli, Benghazi and near the oil installations.

KUWAIT

OIL MINISTRY ANNOUNCES RISE IN PRICE OF GAS PRODUCTS

LD051244 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 5 November--Kuwait today announced that the price of its liquid gas has gone up by 8.5 percent as of 1 November, to $294 per ton.

A Kuwaiti Oil Ministry spokesman has told KUNA that the price of butane gas has increased from $252 to $277 per ton. The price of propane has also increased, from $211 to $226 per ton.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO REVISE CONSTITUTION

LD060950 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper states today that this week Kuwait is expected to adopt a basic step toward the restoration of parliament, suspended more than 3 years ago. AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says that the Kuwaiti leadership has completed setting up a committee with the task of revising the consititution in preparation for submitting it to a new national assembly or to a plebiscite. Citing unspecified sources, it says that the names of the members of the committee will be announced this week after being submitted to the Council of Ministers.

YAR

PREMIER RECEIVES VISITING PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

JN051351 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd Al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani received today PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying and the delegation accompanying him. They are currently visiting the YAR.

During the meeting, the strong ties linking the two friendly states and ways of promoting them were discussed, and the current international situation was reviewed.

The meeting was attended by Ibrahim (al-Kitti), Foreign Ministry under secretary, and the Chinese ambassador in San'a'.

Talks Begin

JN051352 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The first round of the official YAR-PRC talks began at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

The YAR side was headed by Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and minister of foreign affairs. The PRC side was headed by PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying.

Today's talks dealt with relations between the two friendly states. He Ying gave a detailed account of PRC views with regard to the international situation, its international relations, its foreign policy and the developments that have taken place since the 1949 revolution.

He Ying reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian people's issue and the Arab issue in general.

The talks were attended by members of the two sides to the talks.

Luncheon Held

JN051742 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Nov 79 JN

[Text] YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hasan Makki held a luncheon in honor of the PRC delegation at the guest palace at noon today.

Dr Makki and PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying exchanged speeches. Dr Makki praised YAR-PRC relations and the historical ties between the two countries. He also praised the cooperation between the PRC and YAR Governments.

The PRC vice foreign minister lauded the YAR officials' efforts to strengthen the PRC-YAR relations of friendship. He also praised the YAR's role on the Arab and international level in supporting the Palestinian people's cause, other Arab causes and the nonalined movement.

The luncheon was attended by ministers, officials, the PRC ambassador in San'a' and the Foreign Ministry's director of protocol.

ISRAELI MINISTERS MEET EGYPTIANS ON OIL ISSUE

Khalil-Weizman Discussion

NC051214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 November -- At 1100 today, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil received Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman to conclude yesterday's discussion on oil and the Israeli withdrawal from the St Catherine's area.

The meeting was attended by Petroleum Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal and Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. After the meeting, which ended at 1300, Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal said there are no problems in the real sense of the word as far as the matter of oil is concerned but there are procedural matters related to oil transfers. He said the the discussions dealt with the procedures for the transfer of the 'Alma oilfield as scheduled on 25 November in implementation of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The Egyptian petroleum minister reaffirmed that there will be no preferential treatment concerning the sale of Egyptian oil to Israel as far as price or quantity is concerned. He noted that Egypt does not sell oil to governments but that the dealings are carried out between the Egyptian petroleum organization and foreign companies and this procedure will be implemented in dealing with Israel.

As-Sadat Receives Weizman

NC051308 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Text] At 1300 today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. Vice President Husni Mubarak, the chief of staff of the armed forces, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, and the chief of the Israeli Army planning branch, General Tamir, attended the meeting. President as-Sadat had earlier this morning received Vice President Husni Mubarak.

As-Sadat Statement

NC051512 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1446 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 November--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has stated that there are no problems between Egypt and Israel over oil. President as-Sadat announced that he had sent an invitation to Menahem Begin to attend the ceremony to be held in St Catherine's on 19 November, adding that Begin's attendance would depend on circumstances at the time and his commitments.

The president made these statements after his meeting with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, which was held at Al-Qanatir and lasted for 1 hour and 50 minutes. The Israeli defense minister said he reviewed all topics with President as-Sadat. He added that he would discuss the question of oil with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil later today.

Reporters gathered around the president and asked him a number of questions. Asked about the oil problem between Egypt and Israel, he said: There are no problems regarding this matter. The president also said Robert Strauss and a number of U.S. congressmen would attend the 19 November celebrations. Asked if any Israeli officials would attend this celebration, President as-Sadat said that he had extended an invitation to Menahem Begin, but whether or not he came would depend on circumstances.

Asked if a summit conference would be held between him and Begin, the president said: no.

Weizman Comment

NC051625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 November--Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman this evening telephoned Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil following his meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat. After the telephone call Weizman said he had told Dr Mustafa Khalil that he would proceed to the As-Salam hotel to meet Oil Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal and Israeli Oil Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, who are now holding discussions at the hotel.

Weizman said: I will return to Israel today. The two oil ministers will continue their discussions. We have laid the groundwork, and it is for them to assume the entire matter.

Petroleum Draft Agreement

NC060744 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 November--AL-AHRAM today reports that the draft petroleum agreement between Egypt and Israel is based upon the following important and clear points:

1. Egypt does not sell oil at preferential prices to any country.

2. Egypt is prepared to sell the quantitites asked by Israel to meet part of Israeli's crude oil requirements, which are estimated at about 2 million tons.

3. The Egyptian Sinai oil, upon the territory's transfer to Egypt, becomes an Egyptian commodity and its sale will be in accordance with Egyptian law.

4. Egypt does not sell oil as a finished product. Egypt, however, defines the basis for oil sales by linking the price of petroleum products to crude oil prices, Egypt exports crude oil and imports petroleum products. Egypt fixes the prices of oil on the basis of this equation.

5. There is no international commitment to a fixed and specific price for oil sales because there are no international prices for oil. Also, Egypt is not an OPEC member whose declared prices are for guidance purposes.

AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE COOPERATION PACTS SIGNED WITH U.S.

NC041301 Cairo MENA in English 1250 GMT 4 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, Nov 4 (MENA)--Egypt and U.S. signed here today two agreements on agricultural cooperation and scientific and technological exchange between them.

Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud Dawud signed for Egypt, while U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Selmer Bergland, currently visiting here, signed for the U.S.

The first agreement provides for increasing the U.S. aid extended to Egypt to develop the agricultural by $19 million during the coming 5 years to become $40 million.

The second agreement pertains to the development of the programs connected with the scientific and technological exchange between Egypt and the United States and the establishment of a joint fund for agricultural researches and fostering them and speeding up the momentum of economy and development for the interest of both countries.

WORK CONTINUES ON FORMATION OF SUPREME ISLAMIC COUNCIL

NC050830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 November--The preparatory committee for the formation of a supreme Islamic council in Egypt has finished drawing up details for the composition of the council, its objectives, function and financial means.

These bases provide that the council will be financed by the state. The council's chairman will be the Grand Imam Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman Bissar, the shaykh of Al-Azhar, who will appoint two vice chairmen, one to be elected by the men of religion in Al-Azhar or the Awqaf and the other representing the religious associations.

In reporting this today, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that the council will include 50 members representing all persons working in the field of propagating Islam from Al-Azhar, awqaf, Islamic associations, Sufism and representatives of the Ministries of Youth, Information, Social Affairs, Education and Culture.

The supreme Islamic council will supervise the various Islamic groups and associations, bringing them together and integrating their activity. The council's decisions will be binding on its members. The decisions, which will be adopted by voting, will be in line with Islamic law and religion.

AL-AHRAM outlines that the supreme Islamic council's objectives include promoting the Islamic call in Egypt and in the Islamic world, supervising the religious guidance of youth and religious teachings in schools and universities, cooperating with the ministry of education in drawing up the religious curricula and resolutions, rebuilding the Egyptian man in a sound religious way and fighting extremist religious ideas and subversive believes. The paper says that a special building will be allocated to the supreme Islamic council which will publish and print religious books and reference material in various languages to be distributed to Muslims thoughout the world. It will also give advice to and coordinate with the religious affairs departments.

The committee's proposals will be submitted to President Anwar as-Sadat preliminary to issuing a decree on the formation of the council should these proposals be approved.

IRAN OPPOSITION REPORTEDLY PUBLISHES ANTI-KHOMEYNI PAPER

LD05119 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 2 Nov 79 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iranian Opposition Publishes Newspaper in Egypt"]

[Text] The Egyptian authorities have allowed a number of opposition Iranian journalists to publish an Iranian paper opposed to Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime. The new newspaper is called SANKAR meaning "the trench," and is distributed freely. It is edited by journalists who were well known during the shah's era.

While it is being said that the Iranian newspaper is entirely financed by the Egyptian Government, Iranian sources say that the paper is financed by the shah and some wealthy Iranians who accumulated vast wealth during the shah's era. The sources also say that there is a plan to publish similar anti-Khomeyni newspapers in world capitals where there are large Iranian communities.

SOVIET OFFICIAL EMPHASIZES SUPPORT, BILATERAL TIES

JN052008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 5 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 November--Mikhail Kovalev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in Belorussia and CPSU Central Committee member, has affirmed that the Arab-Zionist conflict will not be solved as long as the Palestinian people's complete rights are not recognized. In a speech delivered here today marking the opening of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship days, Mr Kovalev said the strong bonds and continuously developing cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union serve the interests of the two peoples, as well as those of the entire Arab nation.

Dr Najih Khalil, head of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, affirmed that the Ba'th Party considers the Palestinian issue to be the basis of its central struggle. He said Iraq is struggling firmly against imperialism, Zionism and racism and supports the world's liberation movements with all its power.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CELEBRATES GDR ANNIVERSARY

JN051952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 November--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Iraqi-GDR Friendship Society, has said that the Iraqi and German peoples are waging a common struggle against all forms of fascism, racism and Zionism. In a speech at a celebration held here today by the society on the 30th anniversary of the GDR's establishment, Mr 'Alwan affirmed Iraq's desire to consolidate its strong relations with Germany along the path of struggle, building and progress, and in confronting imperialist machinations.

GDR Ambassador in Baghdad Karl-Heinz Lugenheim delivered a speech in which he affirmed his country's support for the Arab people in their struggle against Zionism and for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He also confirmed his country's denunciation of the Camp David accords. He praised Iraq's principled stands on the Arab struggle and its support for the Third World nations in their struggle for freedom and political and economic independence.

ATH-THAWRAH BLAMES OIL-CONSUMING COUNTRIES FOR ENERGY PROBLEM

LD051155 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 28 Oct 79 p 2 LD

['Abd al-Hamid Khadr article: "OPEC's Objective Course Clashes With World Imperialist Policy"]

[Text] In the second half of September a seminar was held in Amsterdam to discuss oil and energy affairs. It is known that many international seminars and conferences are being held to discuss this important economic subject. Although correct solutions to the question of creating a joint and equitable situation in the energy economy in general and oil in particular have been proposed, such solutions remain theoretical because the major oil-consuming countries, particularly the United States, act contrary to the resolutions and recommendations which Western officials are sometimes compelled to take in this regard.

The oil-consuming industrialized states have at long last come to the conclusion that the energy problem cannot be solved without reducing their consumption of imported oil, even if by a small percentage, or without working earnestly for alternative energy sources such as nuclear and solar energy as well as other energy sources that could be developed in order to ease the pressure on oil consumption.

But the oil-consuming countries, which themselves have worked out some solution for the problem, have not acted according to the resolutions and recommendations of their own experts because reducing oil consumption means reducing their economic development and developing the search for alternative resources means spending vast amounts of money which imperialism and its monopolies do not think it necessary to spend as long as oil is available in large quantities and at prices lower than the price of energy from alternative sources.

The oil exporting countries in OPEC see the tendency toward lower oil consumption and the development of alternative energy sources as suitable for them since it will prolong the life of their oil wealth and enable coming generations to have their share of this exhaustible wealth. Therefore, OPEC has encouraged the consuming countries to implement their resolutions and recommendations in this regard.

But OPEC does not stop here in dealing with the energy problem. It is struggling--as is its right--to make the oil prices equal--or at least virtually so--to the prices of oil alternatives as well as to create opportunities for the transfer of technology to OPEC from the oil-consuming countries under fair and equitable terms and at prices commensurate with the real price of oil.

Moreover, OPEC is demanding--as is its right--a stop to the exporting of inflation to it and a halt to the decline in currency rates, especially the dollar, in which oil transactions are carried out. This decline leads to a decline in their purchasing power.

OPEC proposals and general policies aimed at creating a new pattern for just international economic relations clash with the imperialist policy of the United States and some of the oil-comsuming industrialist states. Despite periodic acknowledgements of the legitimacy and objectivity of OPEC proposals these states do nothing to realize them. Instead of showing understanding they continue to wage an unjust campaign against OPEC in order to distort the truth about it and create pretexts for interfering in the affairs of some of its members.

In this respect the head of the international energy commission, who is also the Danish minister of state for energy affairs, admitted under the pressure of facts at the Amsterdam seminar that the real price of OPEC oil during the past 5 or 6 years has dropped despite OPEC's decisions to increase its oil prices and that the oil-consuming countries have done nothing to reduce their consumption and very little to develop alternative energy sources. He also said that the oil-consuming countries do not cooperate with the oil-producing countries and that generally their policies toward OPEC are negative.

Thus it is clear from the admission of Western officials and experts, including the head of the world energy commission, that the countries consuming OPEC's oil are the ones responsible for creating the energy problem and that the oil-producing countries have done a great deal to establish just and equitable international economic relations but in vain.

AL-HUSS SEEKS TO LIMIT SUMMIT DISCUSSION TO PROBLEM OF SOUTH

LD050825 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 5 November--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has denied reports that there are any American plans for solving the problem of southern Lebanon. However, he added, the United States is the country most capable of bringing pressure to bear on Israel to presuade it to stop its military operations in the south and to refrain from giving aid to the rightist militia which is hostile to the Palestinian fedayeen in the area.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, published today, Dr al-Huss says that Lebanon wants the Arab summit conference it is calling for to adopt a clear stand with a view to exerting pressure to check Israel's aggression in the south.

He adds that during the summit conference, the date of which has not yet been finalized, Lebanon will seek to confine discussions to the problem of southern Lebanon only, to the exclusion of other Lebanese problems.

Dr al-Huss says that he believes that question of the south is a common Arab question "and consequently it is a joint Arab responsibility to deal with it." However, Dr al-Huss admits that the question of southern Lebanon has become an international issue by virtue of the presence of the UN forces in the area and the UN Security Council resolutions on the need for the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty over the south.

Dr al-Huss adds: "As a state, we have abided by the UN Security Council resolutions. We have been demanding the implementation of these resolutions and have been pressing the United Nations to speed up by all means this implementation." He denied that there is any contradiction between what Lebanon expects from the outcome of any Arab summit conference to be held to discuss the problem of the south and what Lebanon demands from the United Nations. The Arab role, he said, should complement that of the United Nations.

Dr al-Huss said the strength of the United Nations is derived from the strength of its member countries and "no country in the world is more capable than the United States of brining pressure to bear on Israel."

Lebanon's view, he said, was that any Arab solution for the problem of the south that may emerge from the proposed Arab summit conference "must be complemented by an American role and perhaps by a European and world role."

AL-JUMAYYIL ILL, IN HOSPITAL FOR CHECKUP

NC051302 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Text] While he was in the central office today, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil felt slightly ill. He went to the Hotel Dieu Hospital for some tests. There is nothing to worry about. The Phalangist leader is expected to leave the hospital within the next 2 days.

Suffers Heart Attack

JN051240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 5 November--Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the rightist Phalangist Party, was admitted to the hospital at noon today following an accute heart attack. Phalangist Party sources shrouded Al-Jumayyil's health condition in secrecy. However, they said that he is now in the intensive care room.

HEAD OF TRIPOLI ISLAMIC COURT KIDNAPED BY SYRIANS

NC060821 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Shaykh 'Abd al-Latif Ziyadah, head of the Islamic Religious Court in Tripoli, has been kidnaped by Syrian intelligence agents and his fate is unknown. Our correspondent has learned that bearded Muslim youths, particularly in Tripoli, are advised to shave their beards so that they will not be suspect and arrested on charges of belonging to the Muslim brotherhood.

SYRIAN, PALESTINIAN SHELLING REPORTED IN SOUTH

NC051952 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Text] We have just received the following:

Since 2045 today, the area of Sannin has been coming under intermittent shelling, and we note that Syrian, Palestinian and leftist forces are directing 120-mm fire at this area. The area of Biskinta is also coming under heavy 23-mm and 57-mm antiarmor fire from the same sources.

At 1950 today, Israeli gunboats were sighted running heavy patrols in territorial waters along the southern coast, especially opposite Ar-Rashidiyah camp, Jall al-Bahr, Tyre and Sidon.

We have learned that a state of maximum alert has been declared by the Palestinian forces.

ALGERIA

DEPARTURE OF DELEGATIONS, SOVIET ADMIRAL REPORTED

LD051435 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Delegations from Mali, Nigeria, Yugoslavia, Guinea and Lesotho which took part in celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution left Algiers this morning to return home. They were seen off by the prime minister.

"The Soviet delegation led by Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet navy, was seen off at the airport by the Secretary General of Defense, Kasdi Merbah."

LIBYA

RAUL CASTRO, GIAP DECORATED BY AL-QADHDHAFI

FL051637 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1632 GMT 5 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has been decorated in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, with the order of military star and military work hero medal. The second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces received the decorations from Libyan revolution leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The Cuban leader has ended a 3-day visit to Libya which he made in the company of Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, vice premier and minister of defense of Vietnam, at the invitation of Qadhdhafi.

General Giap also has decorated by the leader of the Libyan revolution with the 1 September and military training orders and military work hero medal.

During their stay in Libya, Army Gen Raul Castro and Gen Vo Nguyen Giap met with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Cmdr 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. Raul and Giap also visited an air base near Tripoli that formerly belonged to the United States and laid floral wreaths at the monument to martyrs of the 1 September 1969 revolution in that fraternal Arab country.

As we have reported, the Cuban delegation which includes, among others, Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, vice president of the Council of State, had arrived in Libya from Algiers where it participated in the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian revolution. The visitors were seen off at Tripoli's international airport by Col Abu Bakr Yunis, commanding general of the Libyan Armed Forces.

GIAP, RAUL CASTRO LEAVE TRIPOLI, ISSUE STATEMENT

LD051948 Tripoli JANA in English 1451 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, November 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--General Vo Nguyen Giap, the Vietnamese vice premier, minister of national defence and leader of the people's struggle, and General Raul Castro, the Cuban first vice president in the Council of State, and in the Council of Ministers, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Cuban Party and chief of the armed forces, left Tripoli today after visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The two guests were given an official farewell at Tripoli international airport headed by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. Others included chiefs of staff, officers from the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, the Cuban ambassador, the ambassadors of the socialist countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah, and a representative from the protocol department at the Foreign Secretariat.

In a statement to a reporter of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY the two guests praised the giant achievements realized by the Libyan Arab people under the Great First of September Revolution. They also hailed the victories and gains the Jamahiriyah has won in all international circles and praised the pioneer role of the revolution in the struggle against colonialism and racism and international imperialism and her support to all the oppressed peoples and liberation movements of the world.

In their statement the guests referred to the talks they conducted during the visit which dealt with Third World issues. They stressed that viewpoints of the Jamahiriyah, Cuba and Vietnam were identical on all the issues considered.

General Giap insisted that the Arab nation would inevitably win in its just struggle against the forces of Zionism, racism and international imperialism. He also declared that the Vietnamese people will always remain the ally of the peace-loving peoples fighting imperialism and its colonialist expansion conspiracies in Africa, Latin America and all parts of the world. Victory will always reward the peoples' steadfastness in the face of the forces hostile to humanity.

In conclusion, the two guests expressed their appreciation and gratitude for the warm people's reception and the generous hospitality they were met with.

MOROCCO

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON VISIT

LD060020 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Liberian President and current OAU Chairman Mr William Tolbert left Sale airport at noon today at the end of his visit. Before leaving, the Liberian President had talks with his majesty the king for nearly 2 hours. At the airport, the Liberian President replied to journalists' questions on the outcome of his talks with his majesty on the OAU role in settling African problems and the proliferation of arms in the continent.

[Begin Tolbert recording in English, fading into Arab translation] President Tolbert expressed happiness at his visit to Morocco, explaining that his talks with his majesty were an opportunity to discuss a number of bilateral issues in the light of the strong relations between the two countries, in addition to studying a number of African issues.

Referring to the situation in Northwest Africa, he stressed that he had received from his majesty important explanations, and that his majesty and he were in agreement on settling the problem without the OAU. He added that he was encouraged by his majesty's desire to cooperate with the OAU. President Tolbert announced that his majesty had expressed readiness to take part in the Council of the Wisemen, which is to meet in Monrovia at the end of this month or in December.

Asked about his opinion on the flow of arms into Africa, as he himself had seen at the recent military parade in Algiers, where huge quantities of the most modern destructive weapons were seen, the Liberian President said that the development of Africa required huge expenses and efforts, and that Africans should make use of the resources and capabilities they have in development for prosperity.

Asked his opinion of his majesty's proposal to make the whole of the Sahara an area of cooperation among neighboring countries, President Tolbert welcomed the proposal, stressing that cooperation is the surest way to achieve prosperity, and that this cooperation can begin as soon as political solutions are found. [end recording]

MOROCCANS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE AGAINST POLISARIO

LD051902 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moroccan forces have launched a large-scale offensive against the guerrillas of the POLISARIO Front. For more than 48 hours now, 6-7,000 men have been taking part in this operation under the command of the chief aide-de-camp to King Hassan, Col Ahmed Dlimi.

The monarchist troops are now heading east toward the Algerian border. One third of this combat corps consists of Saharans or military men of Saharan origin, familiar with the area. The offensive was launched on the personal orders of the Moroccan monarch.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS ALGERIAN PROTEST AT U.S. ARMS SALES

LD021443 Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 27 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "When Algeria is Angered by Morocco's Armament"]

[Excerpts] Algeria is angered by the U.S. Government's decision to sell arms to Morocco. It is common knowledge that Algeria has become a vast storehouse of arms which it buys from every part of the world. The Algerian people's money, which should be spent in raising the Algerian people's standard of living, is being spent on arms purchases. It is also known that the arms that Algeria possesses are being used for attacking a neighboring country and that Algeria is waging a fierce war against Morocco from territories under Algerian control, with sophisticated Algerian weapons and even with Algerian and non-Algerian officers, advisers and soldiers. Morocco did not protest to any of the countries supplying Algeria with arms and did not express its anger in such a way to try to influence the sources of armament.

Which means that Algeria wants only itself to be supplied with arms and the sole right to use such arms--in killing innocent people, kidnaping civilians and stirring up disturbances in the Western Sahara. In the meantime Morocco must stand with its hands tied, on the receiving end of blows inflicted by foreign arms placed in Algerian hands.

Morocco says to Algeria: Go jump in the lake!

We have a right to possess and buy arms from any quarter willing to sell it to us. We have a right to use them in defending our territories and home. Any aggressor who violates our territories will be crushed by the arms which we buy. Let Algeria go ahead and be angry.

If it is our right to arm ourselves then it is the right of the United States, or the Soviet Union or any other country to sell us arms. We are an independent state that has economic and political dealings with these countries. These countries are also free to supply arms to anybody they wish. Morocco certainly was not angry nor did it protest when the Soviet Union filled the Algerian depots with arms. In international relationships, countries cannot impose their will on one another. Therefore, Algeria is wrong when it believes that it can bring pressure to bear on the United States so as to prevent it selling arms to Morocco simply because Algeria sells the United States some petroleum products, or because it buys from the United States billions of dollars' worth of equipment and services, or because there are several thousands of American experts in Algeria. The United States will not sell its freedom of action in return for these trade and technical relations with Algeria.

Moreover, Morocco must arm itself from any quarter from which arms can be obtained, not for the purpose of committing aggression but for self-defense. This is the argument that might prompt many countries, including, probably, the Soviet Union, to supply Morocco with arms.

Let Algeria keep its anger for itself. This primitive method in international relations cannot be respected by those dealing with Algeria because Algerian logic makes no sense when it says to the United States: Don't sell arms to Morocco and let us launch raids against Morocco so that it will not be able to resist us and so that we may conquer it.

This is a ridiculous logic.

SUDAN

MINISTER RECEIVES CHADIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

LD051650 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Dr Francis Deng, the minister of state for foreign affairs, received at his office at 1100 today ('Abd al-Mahmud) Uthman Muhajir, the personal envoy of the Chadian President, Goukouni Oueddei, to the President of the Republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The Chadian envoy conveyed a verbal message from his president to President Numayri about the latest developments in national reconciliation in Chad and what had been implemented of the articles of the recent Lagos agreement.

The envoy conveyed the thanks and appreciation of the Chadian president for the efforts of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri which led to the recent unification steps taken by the Chadian people.

The minister of state for foreign affairs welcomed what had been achieved in the way of positive steps towards the realization of national unity in the fraternal country of Chad with the participation of all the Chadian factions. He wished the fraternal people of Chad security, stability and prosperity and indicated Sudan's readiness to exert all efforts to bring unity to the fraternal Chadian people.

TUNISIA

NOUIRA RETURNS FROM ALGERIA AFTER SEEING BENDJEDID

LD051942 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Hedi Nouira returned to Tunis this evening after having carried out the task with which he was entrusted by President Habib Bourguiba of conveying a message to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received Prime Minister Hedi Nouira at 1550 today. They had talks lasting 40 minutes. Following the meeting, Prime Minister Hedi Nouira made a statement to TAP's special correspondent in which he said that the talks covered issues related to bilateral relations. He added: We also dwelt on some questions which will be studied within the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit conference, and I can reaffirm in this connection that our views on these questions were identical.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN LEADER CITED ON MEETING WITH YAZDI IN ALGIERS

LD030954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mohamed Abdul Aziz, secretary general of the National Front for the Liberation of Western Sahara, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Algeria, has expressed his satisfaction with his meeting with Dr Yazdi. He said: At this meeting, I was informed of all the latest developments in Iran after the Islamic revolution of Iran and, for my part, I informed Dr Yazdi of the latest developments in Western Sahara and the possible course of events in this region.

Meanwhile, Iran's Minister of Foreign Affairs has agreed that the bureau of the National Front for the Liberation of Western Sahara should open in Tehran in the next few days and, in this way, the mutual bond between the revolutions in Iran and Sahara will be strengthened.

Dr Yazdi also emphasized Iran's decisive support for the revolution of the Saharan nation.

BRIEFS

MOROCCO-ITALY TELEPHONE LINK--Rabat, Oct 29, (MAP)--Mahjoubi Aherdane, Moroccan minister of postal services, inaugurated here Saturday a direct telephone connection between Morocco and Italy. On this occasion, Aherdane had a telephone call with the Moroccan ambassador to Italy. The Italian ambassador to Rabat and several other officials attended the inaugurating ceremony. [Text] [Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD]

WEIZMAN ANNOUNCES PROGRESS WITH EGYPT ON OIL ISSUE

TA051610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Nov 79 TA

[Text] A breakthrough on the oil issue: Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said, when coming out of a long meeting with President as-Sadat in Cairo, that the ground had been laid for an agreement on the issue of the supply of Egyptian oil to Israel and its price. He refused to disclose details, but commented that he may well do so after he consults with Prime Minister Khalil this evening before returning to Israel. The correspondents were not satisifed with these general remarks and asked to know more and to this 'Ezer Weizman replied: Do not worry, in the end we will all be most satisfied. As-Sadat joined in, adding: You can rely on my word, there are no problems in the oil issue.

Weizman, Moda'i Remarks

TA051959 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Minister of Energy Yitzhaq Moda'i returned from Egypt this evening bringing with them a proposal for an agreement on the supply of oil from Egypt to Israel. The proposal still requires the approval of the Government of Israel. The Minister of Defense said that President as-Sadat has already instructed his ministers to work toward the implementation of the agreement and, at Ben-Gurion airport, our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir met Ministers Weizman and Moda'i. [begin videotape]

[Moda'i] I can tell you that if and when the prime minister and the government approve the general framework upon which we have agreed...we have already worked out jointly all the technical and administrative details. Of course, everything depends on the approval of the Government of Israel. We now know the proposals as they have been formulated and I assume that--maybe even tomorrow--if we have the opportunity, if the prime minister agrees, we will present the proposals tomorrow. When we have the approval, then it will be possible to regard matters as closed.

[Nir] Does this mean that the price for each barrel of Egyptian oil to be supplied to Israel has been settled?

[Moda'i] Well, 'Ezer has said that we must report to the prime minister and the Cabinet first. Anything we say here, of the details that were proposed or agreed upon, would not be a correct move.

[Nir] Mr Defense Minister, the contacts you held on the oil issue over the last few weeks were all concentrated on the determination of a price. Can we now say that the price has been settled, without going into details?

[Weizman] No, they were not just about the price. Look, what the Minister of Energy presents to the Cabinet--and I helped in this matter--I believe that he will recommend it and, taking all the reversals into account, I hope that the government will accept it. What I am prepared to point out is one thing only: We had ups and downs, especially today. The president of Egypt has given directives to his ministers, and they will work in accordance with those directives.

[Nir] Can we, then, say that the president of Egypt made concessions to Israel beyond what the Government of Egypt had been prepared for?

[Weizman] The president of Egypt has made a dicision which, in his evaluation and to the best of my awareness, is a good one for the advancement of peace.

[Nir] Mr Energy Minister, why did you not deal with this issue now?

[Moda'i] I have been dealing with this ceaselessly. You heard that there was intervention by the Egyptian President on this issue. The intervention was at the meeting 'Ezer had with him last week. We thought we would not need his intervention, but today was really a day of reversals. He intervened for the second time, this time to clarify things that had been agreed upon. 'Ezer called me [to Egypt] because it was felt that we would begin working out details today. The truth is that I came into a great storm, and it was only toward the end of the day that matters became clearer. Even now I want to warn that there should not be any mistake. The decision to accept the framework proposed is in the hands of the Government of Israel, [last few words obliterated by correspondents' questions].

[Weizman] In answer to your question, the first one, how I as the defense minister suddenly got pushed into this matter: You, as the one who was with me on the tour of Egypt, were aware of the fact that I was a messenger on this issue. I met with the President of Egypt twice, and in coordination with the energy minister and at the request of the prime minister I explained some of the points that we thought should be explained to him, without going into any more details, I suggest we conclude the oil issue with this. I had a meeting with the President of Egypt today, at noon; a long, interesting meeting. There he told his people how to act on this issue of the agreement between us. The Minister of Energy is well informed on the matter. You ask me about price, I'll be hanged if I know. I know what the IDF spends on fuel. [end videotape]

BURG APPARENTLY TO MEET WITH STRAUSS DURING U.S. TRIP

TA051913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The head of the Israeli team to the autonomy negotiation, Minister Yosef Burg, will apparently meet with U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss while the former is in the United States. This was reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Correspondents in Washington have recently reported that Strauss may resign from his job in the negotiations to devote his time to President Carter's election campaign.

KNESSET APPROVES AMENDMENT ALLOWING EHRLICH APPOINTMENT

TA052010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset has approved, on the first reading, the amendment to the Cabinet foundation law, which facilitates the appointment of an additional deputy to the prime minister. The law was approved by a vote of 54 to 46. Two Democratic Movement MK's, Shelomo Eliyahu and Mordekhay Algerabli, voted against the law. The amendment will facilitate the appointment of Simha Ehrlich as another deputy to the prime minister.

BEGIN PROMISES YADIN NO LOSS OF AUTHORITY

TA051920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has promised his deputy, Prof Yaga'el Yadin, that none of his authorities will be decreased following the appointment of Simha Ehrlich as second deputy prime minister. In a letter sent to Professor Yadin today, the prime minister repeated his decision that Mr Yadin will deputize for him in his absence and will continue to head the Ministerial Committee for Welfare Affairs and to serve as chairman of the Ministerial Committee for the Rehabilitation of the [underprivileged] Quarters.

DISCUSSION CONTINUES ON ELON MORE ALTERNATIVE

TA061028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Clarifications aimed at deciding on a permanent site for the Elon More settlement will continue. This emerged at the end of the meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, which discussed the proposals about alternative land for Elon More this morning. Government secretary Arye Na'or said after the meeting that the committee entrusted the defense minister with the task of negotiating with the settlers and offering them alternative sites for temporary residence so that the Supreme Court's decision will be carried out.

Our political correspondent says that the security establishment will propose to the settlers that they move to a training base near Elon More or to one of four Samaria Nahal footholds that are going to be civilianized. The investigation about ownership of the lands to be offered as alternative land for the settlers has not ended; and the clarifications will, therefore, continue.

Sharon Criticizes Proposed Sites

TA060725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 6 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon told the prime minister this morning that the proposals made by the defense establishment for solving the Elon More problem are cynical, as he defines them, and intended to lead to a confrontation with the Elon More settlers and to their forcible evacuation. Sharon talked with Mr Begin on the telephone this morning, telling him that by making these proposals the defense minister is pushing the prime minister into a situation that will lead to the latter's resignation from the premiership. According to Minister Sharon, these proposals will not be acceptable to the settlers.

Minister Sharon made it clear to the prime minister that the two sites offered as alternative land for the Elon More settlers are not appropriate. One is located about 9 kilometers northeast of Elon More, on Jabali al-Kabir, which is one of the steepest Samaria mountains. There are small plots of land in the area, including cultivated private lands. The second site is located 5 kilometers southeast of Elon More in a very low area controlled by Arab villages in the vicinity. Minister Sharon thinks that the proposal to move the settlers to four [presumably Nahal] footholds in Samaria is also cynical, since the footholds are located tens of kilometers away from Elon More.

The Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs is convening this morning to discuss the proposals for alternative land for the Elon More settlers.

The details of the telephone talk between Mr Sharon and the prime minister have been learned by our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

JANIN MAYOR PROTESTS SEIZURES OF 70,000 DUNHAMS

TA060944 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 6 Nov 79 p 2 TA

[Text] Janin Mayor Ahmad Shawqi al-Mahmud sent a sharp letter of protest yesterday to the Minister of Defense concerning the seizure of the lands of farmers in the Ya'bad area.

The lands, 70,000 dunams, were closed off the day before yesterday by the military government for the purpose of IDF training. The inhabitants of the villages were told that they would be able to cultivate their land, but they reacted sharply to the seizure.

Mukhtars from Silwan village on the eastern approaches to Jerusalem yesterday submitted an appeal against the Ma'ale Ha'edumim outline plan which mentions land near the villages. The appeal, which was submitted to the police officer in charge of internal matters in Judaea and Samaria command, says that the appellants have in their possession documents proving that they own this land.

AL-QUDS COMMENTS ON ISRAELI-S. AFRICAN NUCLEAR TIES

JN051117 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 28 Oct 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "The Nuclear Alarm"]

[Text] With the great means of reconnaissance and espionage at its disposal, the United States has confirmed that a limited nuclear explosion has taken place off the coast of South Africa. The U.S. Government immediately informed Congress and its allies of this matter. The United Nations hastened to take up this serious matter, and will discuss it at its next session.

South Africa, of course, denied the incident and claimed that a Soviet nuclear submarine had exploded in the area. Meanwhile, TASS was denouncing the nuclear explosion and holding the West responsible for the incident, thus refuting the report on an explosion in a Soviet submarine.

Moreover, there have been strong "rumors" in the United States and elsewhere that the nuclear explosion took place with Israel's participation. Past evidence makes such "rumors" logical, plausible and expected.

Israel's possession of several "small" atomic bombs is not a secret. The Israeli nuclear reactors in Dimona, in the Negev, and in Nebi Rubin [palmahim], near Tel Aviv, are not subject to inspection--not even U.S. inspection--because of Israel's rejection of such inspection. Israel also refuses to sign the international treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, despite the fact that more than one side has requested this.

The close relations between Israel and South Africa and their cooperation in numerous fields, and especially in the field of arms, is well known to all. South Africa produces uranium and Israel has the necessary technological expertise--as a result of the influx of Jewish scientists from both East and West. Israel had also hijacked a ship carrying a consignment of uranium a short while ago--and this is a well-known episode.

Israel calculates that the "nuclear option" will be the final solution in its possession, even if this means bringing down the temple on itself and its enemies. It has been reported that it was about to use atomic weapons in the first days of the October 1973 war when the Egyptian and Syrian armies were about to corner it from the south and the north.

Hence, the interest in the rumor and the tendency too believe it. If this is true, the area will be experiencing a critical stage. The Arabs are capable of buying atomic weapons if they have to. The "nuclear option" will not be a decisive one when it is used in the area. On the other hand, nuclear weapons, if not used, will make their possessor --Israel--more politically intransigent, thus obstructing all opportunities for peace. This is demonstrated by Israel's present stand.

The nuclear explosion is a dangerous alarm, perhaps the Arabs will wake up, and perhaps the world will realize the dangers of keeping the conflict without a just and lasting peaceful solution.

WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED ON TERRITORIES, SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA021930 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 2 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman confirmed that recently he considered resigning from the government. In a special interview 'Ezer said that he opposes changing the status of Judaea and Samaria, that he opposes legislation that will prevent the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria from filing suits to the High Court of Justice over land, that the Elon More judgment must be implemented fully and that we should concentrate on fleshing out and developing the existing settlements. 'Ezer Weizman over the past week, in a talk with our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram: [begin videotape]

[Question] Mr Weizman, a senior personality in the defense establishment has been quoted as saying that the IDF will use arms to evacuate the Elon More settlers if they resist evacuation. Do you advocate the use of arms to this end?

[Answer] First of all, I do not know who a senior personality is. I am responsible for everything that is done and said in the defense establishment and I did not say this. On the other hand the court's judgment must be implemented. I hope that everything will pass peacefully. I am convinced that a way can be found.

[Question] Apart from the implementation of the court's decision, how, in your opinion, should or can the government extricate itself from the Elon More affair?

[Answer] It is not a matter of what I think. Yesterday the government decided--and I was among those who voted in favor of the decision--that a different location has to be found and that the Elon More settlers be asked to move to that location, thus both meeting their needs and abiding by the court's decision.

[Question] And can another location be found?

[Answer] I hope that another location can be found. If there is good will on both sides a solution can be found. However, if one side becomes obstinate then life will be more difficult.

[Question] What does life being more difficult mean? Forcible evacuation?

[Answer] I am in favor of the implementation of the court's decision. If they have to be persuaded to move, then we will have to persuade them to move.

[Question] Mr Weizman, from what was reported from yesterday's Cabinet meeting I asked myself--I presume that other citizens asked themselves--can the defense minister continue to work with the minister of agriculture?

[Answer] I do not think that this is a question that has to be answered with a yes or no. We are a team. We in the Likud have gone a long way together because we ran in the elections in the 30-year history of the state of Israel. The Likud ran as a unified party--not all those sitting in the government ran with the Likud. I had the pleasure and satisfaction of heading the election campaign and winning. Therefore, it is not a question of my being able to work with a particular minister. The Likud inscribed several things on its banner in the elections. One of them is settlement. Another thing is a more correct way of life in Eretz Yisra'el; inflation should not be as rampant as it is today. Let me recall that on television I was asked several times whether, if Begin became prime minister, war would break out immediately. My answer then was no; and my answer today is look, we have brought peace.

[Question] But you have also brought an inflation of 120 percent, while the inflation was less than 30 percent when you took power.

[Answer] Of course, and here we are certainly dissatisfied. I personally am not satisfied. As a member of the government I hope that with the recent changes the prime minister made with the appointmentof Yiga'el Horowitz as finance minister we will also make peace with the economy.

[Question] Mr Weizman, are you a dove?

[Answer] I'll tell you, the question of whether you are a dove or a hawk is a question whose time is past. If I compare doves and hawks to planes and if I compare a dove to a plane that flies slowly and a hawk to a plane that flies quickly then I am a hawk. Why? Because a plane that flies slowly like a dove can never fly faster, but a hwak that flies quickly can always fly more slowly. Therefore, a faster plane, or a hawk, can direct its speed according to needs.

[Question] Your views on the peace agreement with Egypt--are they similar to the views of the new finance minister?

[Answer] I believe that the new finance minister thought a lot before taking on the difficult job of finance minister. By the way, all of us will help him. The defense establishment will certainly try to help the new finance minister and not just in order to help him--whoever helps the new finance minister will be helping himself. It is true that there is a question here about how, as minister of commerce and industry, Yiga'el left the government after a political decision with which he did not agree and now he is returning as finance minister. I can't enter the mind of another person. I hope that the new finance minister, with the difficult task that he is facing, will understand--and I will try to persuade him--that one of the things that will bring about a better and more balanced economy and a better life is a peace agreement with Egypt.

[Question] Allow me to go back to the issue of the relations between you and the minister of agriculture--not personal relations but principles. Is the defense establishment's settlement plan identical to or opposed to the minister of agriculture's settlement plan?

[Answer] First of all there is no plan of mine nor of his nor of anyone else. There is a government plan.

[Question] Is there a government plan?

[Answer] There is a government plan. Up to now the government has made some decisions, some of which have been implemented and some of which are in the process of being implemented. In a few days we will have a very exhaustive meeting on settlement policy. I will express my views there and will relate to the plan that is laid on the government's table.

[Question] Do you have plan of your own?

[Answer] I have no plan of my own. The defense establishment has some thoughts. Let me say--and I have said this repeatedly--we have reached a situation for the first time in 30 years where we have relations with the largest [Arab] country--that is Egypt. We might have a possibility of solving the problem of our Arab neighbors in a great Eretz Yisra'el. I oppose the requisitioning of private land from Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and I know things have happened in the past. Many things have happened in the past. There have been wars. There was the purchase of land, seizures. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, today, in the political predicament in which we find ourselves, in my opinion, we should flesh out what we have managed to achieve. We have land in places A, B, and C. I do not want to say where. Today I would place most importance on two things--consolidating the peace with Egypt and strengthening the economy and domestic life within Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] What about legislation that would prevent the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria from filing suit with the High Court of Justice?

[Answer] I am against any legislation. I oppose a change in the situation in Judaea and Samaria. To use official language, I oppose a change in the status quo. We are in the middle of deliberations on the future of Judaea and Samaria, difficult deliberations. We should remind ourselves that we proposed the idea of the autonomy. It was not the United States or Egypt which proposed the autonomy solution. It was our government which almost unanimously proposed the idea of autonomy. Therefore, I favor consolidating the existing settlement. I oppose requisitioning private land. I favor continuing negotiations on autonomy and anything that can advance peace and a better life in Eretz Yisra'el. I favor an attempt to change basic things which we have been used to for 30 years.

[Question] When you talk about consolidating peace, do you believe that peace with Egypt can have a dynamic effect on peace with other Arab countries?

[Answer] Look, I hope, we all hope, that in the end we will reach the yearned for peace with all our neighbors. If someone had asked you or me 2 years ago whether we believed that in our lifetime--I don't know how long I will live, but I have plans till the year 2,000--but assuming I reach the year 2,000, and you had asked me whether there would be peace with Egypt in my lifetime, I would have said no. The most I could have said was that I hoped so. Look what has happened in 2 years. This might bring peace with other countries.

[Question] When you say this might, are you basing yourself on talks or information or contacts you have had with the Egyptian Government?

[Answer] I would not like to say that I am basing myself--of course, they hope that they will not be isolated in this process.

[Question] Is anything being done to get out of this isolation--the Egyptians?

[Answer] Look, I do not want to speak for the Egyptians, but I would like to go back to where we are. I want to stress to you that somehwere along the line we have lost the power, the change, the novelty and beauty of the peace process with Egypt. As far as I know this is one of the most important changes in our lives over the past 60 years--certainly since the establishment of the state. Again, if, 2 or 3 years ago, an Israeli met with an Egyptian who was prepared to talk to him this was cause for a celebration. Today we are traveling back and forth. It is true that we are returning the whole of Sinai. It is true that we are paying a very heavy price. But if we are not careful and if we do not act prudently we might pay the whole price without getting full consideration.

[Question] How does one act prudently? Are we not doing so today, Sir?

[Answer] I think in part we are more prudent, and in part less.

[Question] Would you elaborate?

[Answer] No, I will not elaborate. I express my opinions in the government on too much or too little prudence. I respect all members of the government when I sit with them.

[Question] All of them?

[Answer] I respect all of them. Just a minute. I must again stress: We lived in a certain way for 30 years. We lived only on war, and we lived from war to war and on how to plan war better. We have never experienced peace. We have experienced interim agreements. We have experienced cease-fires. There is a certain fear of this peace, and I would recommend that those of us who have shown courage in battle--thousands of Israelis have shown great courage in battle, at sea, on land and in the air--let us show courage in a new process, in the peace process. Let us rely on the conditions of the peace treaty and above all on the IDF.

[Question] Mr Weizman, there is peace already. In February ambassadors will be exchanged. Still, how do you explain the public dissatisfaction with the government? I mean the recently published public opinion polls to that effect.

[Answer] I think that the dissatisfaction with the government--and I saw the opinion polls--is, to my regret, not what I expected 3 years ago when we ran for office. This dissatisfaction mainly stems from internal problems, from high inflation and the uncertainty of the economic life in Israel. Therefore, my greatest hope is that Yiga'el [Horowitz] succeeds. I reiterate, I will do my best to help him.

[Question] I must go back to one of the first questions I posed to you. Why are you not succeeding? Why have you not succeeded? What happened here?

[Answer] Look, during the 2 and 1/2 years we have been in the government I have always tried to restrict myself to the business of the defense establishment. I am sure we have made several mistakes in this sphere as well. I hope these mistakes were not grave. My assessment is that we made the right decisions. I believe that the government had the right plans. However, for some reason, there was not enough power and strength behind those decisions to implement them. I reiterate: If the new finance minister implements only those decisions already adopted by the government, there is a great chance that we might succeed.

[Question] Is this what you call or what is being termed as the functioning of the government?

[Answer] I will repeat it: The government could have functioned better than it has. The fact is that there is dissatisfaction, and it is very hard to argue with opinion polls conducted by the Pori Institute. [paragraph continues]

However, one should also see the nice things in which we succeeded. First and foremost--I reiterate and keep repeating--the peace process, which may have drained a lot of the government's strength and a large part of its spine. Nobody thought that the peace process would be realized by a man like Begin. The fact is that the process involved a great deal of internal and partisan conflict on Begin's part. Therefore, because of several internal mistakes the peace treaty has somehow been cast aside. I think and state and reiterate: If we ever reach the point--and I think all chances are that we will reach it--where life between ourselves and the Egyptians becomes really normal--as you mentioned it, including the exchange of ambassadors in February, open roads, planes flying [between both countries] and business--I am convinced that this is one of the elements which will have a favorable impact on the economic situation in Israel. I also believe that this will give the government the strength to return to a way of functioning which is better than it is today.

[Question] Mr Weizman, my last question. It was published this week that you had some thoughts or intentions to resign. Do you confirm that you have or that you had such intentions?

[Answer] I confirm that I do have thoughts. Indeed, I had some moments--some of my friends sitting here [could attest to it]--when I thought the best way would be to abandon this plane, not only because of the Cabinet discussion yesterday. However, I still believe that one can do more sitting in the government, particularly in the defense establishment for which I am responsible, an establishment which is big, diverse, complex and interesting. Therefore, I would not deny that I have had some thoughts on the matter. For the time being I have no such thoughts.

[Question] For the time being [last four words in English] you mean?

[Answer] Perhaps, I am not signing a contract with you.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, thank you very much. [end videotape]

IDF LITANI ATROCITY REPORTED BY LONDON WEEKLY

TA022101 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 2 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Today the London weekly SPECTATOR published an article about a senior IDF officer during the Litani operation. The reference is to an officer holding the rank of lieutenant colonel who was convicted of killing a prisoner and whose sentence was reduced by the chief of staff. The details of the SPECTATOR article were reported by our correspondent in London Tzvi Goren.

Publication of the details in Israel has been banned by military censorship. According to the SPECTATOR article, during the Litani operation the engineering unit commander by Lt Col Arye Sade encountered three local Arabs in southern Lebanon. The three Arabs were taken prisoner by the unit without resistance and without any shots being fired. When the unit completed its mission in the area Lieutenant Colonel Sade was asked what should be done about the prisoners. He decided that one of them looked like a terrorist and ordered that he be shot.

The SPECTATOR further reports that a sergeant in the unit objected to the order, claiming that it was illegal. However, four other soldiers carried out the order. The sergeant reported the incident. Sade was tried and sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years' imprisonment and demoted to the rank of captain.

According to the SPECTATOR, the military prosecutor appealed the sentence. His appeal was accepted. The sentence was changed to 5 years' imprisonment and demotion to the rank of private. However, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Eytan reduced the imprisonment term to 2 and 1/2 years and returned Sade to the rank of major.

According to the SPECTATOR reporter, Edward Mortimer, Sade's wife sent an emotional letter to several Israeli personalities claiming that at a briefing her husband attended on the eve of the Litani operation, a senior officer said: Even the devil could not think of a suitable revenge for the blood of a child. Therefore, he ordered them not to be very choosy. Mrs Sade quotes the officer as saying--according to the report in the SPECTATOR--we do not want prisoners, just kill and kill. Sade's wife says that her husband inferred from that statement that prisoners had to be killed and she demands that the charges against her husband be dropped.

IDF Spokesman's Denial

TA022105 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 2 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Our correspondent informed the IDF spokesman about the contents of the report in the British weekly SPECTATOR regarding the issue of the senior officer from the Litani operation and asked for his reaction.

The IDF spokesman replied that the order during the Litani operation was to kill terrorists. Absolutely no order was given to kill terrorists taken prisoner. Terrorists were indeed taken prisoner. Our correspondent further asked whether there was some truth to the officer's wife's claim, as reported by the SPECTATOR, that the officer had said on the eve of the operation that there was no interest in taking prisoners. The IDF spokesman replied that he could not add anything to his announcement.

Eytan Was Senior Officer

TA030913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel reports that in the final briefing to troop commanders in the Litani operation, the chief of the Operations Branch at the time, Refa'el Eytan, quoted the sentence: Even the devil could not think of a suitable revenge for the blood of a child. He added nothing to this. Another senior officer who briefed the commanders said that the Litani operation was aimed mainly at killing terrorists and was launched in reaction to the massacre on the coastal road. That same officer stressed that if terrorists turn themselves in, they should be taken prisoner, not killed nor mistreated. The lives of women and children should also be maintained. The senior officer said that the main point behind the operation was to kill combatant terrorists.

Eytan Refers Questions

TA050648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, has left on a 12-day visit to the United States, where he will be guest of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Before departing General Eytan said that if he is asked in the United States about the scandals surrounding the Litani operation, he will say that the question should be put to the previous chief of staff [Gur] and to the officers who issued the orders and gave the briefings before the operation.

KHOMEYNI ACCEPTS BAZARGAN RESIGNATION, DELEGATES POWER

LD061003 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

["Command" issued by Imam Khomeyni to the Revolution Council--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the Council of the Revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Since His Excellency Mehdi Bazargan, having given his reasons, resigned the post of prime minister on 5 November 1979, while expressing appreciation for his exhaustive efforts and services during the period of transition and having confidence in his religious devotion, trustworthiness and good will, I have accepted the resignation. I assign the Revolution Council to consider and manage the affairs of the country in a period of transition, and to carry out the following without delay:

1. To prepare the preliminaries for a referendum for the constitution;

2. To prepare the preliminaries for the elections for a National Consultative Assembly; and

3. To prepare the preliminaries for choosing a president.

It should be noted that, with reliance upon almighty God and confidence in the power of the exalted nation, it is essential that the affairs assigned, particularly those which concern the purging of the administrative apparatus and welfare of the lowly classes of our people, be carried out in a decisive and revolutionary manner.

[Dated] 6 November 1979. [Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Kordestan Mission Informed

LD061008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

["Command" issued by Imam Khomeyni to special government mission in Kordestan--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, to the goodwill mission assigned to Kordestan, Sanandaj: His Excellency Eng Mehdi Bazargan has resigned from the office of prime minister for certain reasons, and the affairs of the country have been assigned to the Revolution Council. It is essential that the goodwill mission continues its work and be in contact with Revolution Council. It is hoped that the welfare of the Kurdish brothers will be achieved in a worthy manner.

[Dated] 6 November 1979.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Letter of Resignation

LD061020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text of letter of resignation from prime minister Mehdi Bazargan--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: To the esteemed person of His Great Eminence Ayatollah, Imam, Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, may your blessings continue: With the greatest of respect, this is to state humbly that in pursuance of frequent explanations offered in the past and in view of the fact that interferences, instances of creating obstacles, instances of opposition and instances of differences of views have for some time now made it impossible for me and my colleagues to carry out the duties assigned and to continue to shoulder responsibility, and in view of the fact that in crucial and historic conditions the salvation of the country and bringing the revolution to fruition cannot be achieved without unity of expression and unity of management, I hereby tender my resignation so that all the affairs may be brought under the command of the leadership in any manner deemed appropriate or that volunteers, among whom there is coordination, may be assigned to form a government. With humble expressions of greetings and prayers for success. [Signed] Mehdi Bazargan. [Dated] 5 November 1979.

REPORTAGE ON OCCUPATION OF U.S. EMBASSY

Students' Statement

LD051152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 10 of the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policies issued at 1400 on 5 November at the U.S. Embassy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

1. We hereby apologize to all individuals and representatives of the various groups who have come to us for being unable to entertain [pazira'i] them because of the pressure of our work and the need to attend to further security. They may, if they wish, come to the embassy in order to express their support at 1500 today, bearing a letter of recommendation. They should come to the southern gate of the occupied embassy.

2. Moreover, according to reports, a group of profit-seeking individuals is engaged, in certain parts of Tehran, in collecting donations in the name of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policies. This is to state that these individuals are not affiliated with us.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policies.

Khomeyni on Occupation

LD051232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today the employees of the Iran Central Insurance Company were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom. The imam made some remarks and then said: [read by announcer]

In this revolution, the big Satan is America, which is clamoring to gather other Satans around it; this includes both the Satans inside and outside Iran. You know that during the rule of these two devils [presumably the shah and his father], whose rule was in contravention of the law, Iran was in turn enslaved by Britain and then America. This great Satan--America--is clamoring and gathering around it other Satans because its hand has been cut off from our resources. It is afraid this amputation may become permanent. Therefore, it is plotting.

As for that center [the U.S. Embassy] occupied by our young men, I have been informed that it has been a lair of espionage and plotting. America expects to take the shah there, engage in plots, create a base in Iran for these plots, and our young people are expected simply to remain idle and witness all these things.

The rotten roots have become active, hoping we would mediate and tell the young people to leave this place. Our young people resorted to this action because they saw that the shah was allowed in America.

America expects our nation, our young people, our university and our young religious people to sit idle and see the blood of the nearly 100,000 martyrs shed in vain. Obviously, had it not been for the plots, sabotage and all these corrupt acts, everyone could have remained here in freedom. However, when we face plots, our young people cannot wait and see their country return to the past and everything go with the wind. Our young people must foil all these plots with all their might. Today we cannot simply remain idle and watch things; today we are facing underground treason, treason devised in these same embassies, mainly by the great Satan, America. They must bear in mind that Iran is still in a state of revolution; a revolution greater than the first one. They must be put in their place and return this criminal to us as soon as possible.

As for that criminal Bakhtiar, Britain must return him. Britain cannot continue to keep Bakhtiar in order to devise plots: The British Government should not arrest our young people because they have staged demonstrations against the deposed shah or the criminal Bakhtiar. If they do not give up these criminals, if they do not return them to us or, at least expel them from their countries, then we shall do whatever is necessary.

Demonstrations Outside Embassy

LD051404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] This morning groups of students and other sections of the citizens of Tehran gathered in front of the American Embassy, which is occupied by students following the imam's policy. Those assembled are holding aloft placards demanding the abrogation of military agreements and other agreements between Iran and the United States, as well as the extradition of the ousted shah. Following the occupation of the American Embassy by a group of student followers of the imam's policy, groups, organizations and parties throughout the country have declared their solidarity with the Muslim students following the imam's policy. As a sign of support for the revolutionary action of the students in connection with the occupation of the American Embassy, the citizens of Qom and several other cities staged demonstrations last night and today.

Message to Khomeyni

LD051554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Message from the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy to the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] On numerous occasions you have shouted out that westernization is the curse of our intellectuals. Now, with a hundred regrets, we are witnessing that westernized, liberal intellectuals who, at the top of many executive organs of the country, have left open the way for the influence of the United States and Israel.

How can we tolerate this, when the responsible officials sit around one table with American wolves, while you angrily shout that the United States is the major enemy of the Muslim and oppressed masses. However, it seems natural for government officials who believe in the step-by-step policy, as an extension of their record for the past 8 months--a record that allows the government to sit around one table with the murderers of our [word indistinct] martyrs and hold talks with the great conspirators about the safeguarding the [word indistinct] interests of the martyrs. The same person [presumably Bazargan] who does not consider the principal step of the revolution to be the elimination of the economic, cultural and political sovereignty of the West has left open the way for the infiltration and propagation of dependent capitalism and the decadent, Western moral standards.

Yes, imam, we could not tolerate this any more. It was you who cried out that it is up to the pupils, university students and theology students to extend their attacks against the United States and Israel, with full strength, to force the United States to extradite the deposed, criminal shah.

And so, in following your orders, and with faith in the pursuit of your path which is the path of God, we decided to take a step, small as it was, by occupying the embassy of the U.S. mercenaries in Iran and voice your divine wrath and that of our Muslim nation, the wrath of the nation which cannot tolerate the existence of the U.S. spy lair and the center of CIA conspiracies in the heart of her revolution. The wrath of the nation does not accept the lack of revolutionary decisiveness in her government regarding the extradition of the shah by the United States, the wrath of the nation which cannot accept all the delay in exposing and abrogating the diplomatic, military and economic contracts between Iran and the United States.

Now, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of our martyrs who, while chanting Allaho Akbar [God Is Great], became the targets of U.S. and Israeli bullets, we vow to you that, hand-in-hand and at your command, we will continue the fight against international criminals, headed by the United States, to the total destruction of their sovereignty.

Imam, your path is being pursued.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

U.S. 'Satanical Power'

LD051500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 11 by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policies--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Fighters of Islam, since the occupation of the espionage palace of U.S. imperialism--this international occupier--has dealt yet another mortal blow at the edifice of this world-devouring power, and since it has put our heroic nation on the threshold of a fundamental change and of a momentous movement in the context of beating back this satanical power, we consider it incumbent upon everyone to maintain this principled policy in line with the decisive leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

Brothers and Sisters, do not allow, by occupying other embassies such as the British Embassy--which may even have been carried out by the agents of the CIA--this powerful and genuine process, which is going to terminate imperialist interests in Iran, to be diverted from its main course. Continue your revolutionary path with alertness and decisiveness.

Widespread Support for Takeover

GF060658 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 5 Nov 79 GF

[Text] The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran has been supported and approved as of this hour by all the clergy and various segments of the society in the provinces of Fars, Bushehr, Kohkiluyeh and Boyerahmad, as well as by the Islamic societies of government employees and private companies, students, tradesmen, businessmen and all followers of the policies of the imam, leader of Iran's Islamic revolution.

Qotbzadeh Comments

LD051730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a UPI report from Paris, Sadeq Quobzadeh, director of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has said in a telephone conversation with the bureau of Luxembourg radio and television in Paris: If American allows Iranian doctors to examine the shah, the condition of the persons who have been taken hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran will to some extent be changed.

Last Sunday, Iranian students protesting America's decision to permit the shah to receive treatment in a New York hospital occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: Since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, that country has not made any constructive proposals to Iran.

He said: I am not saying that the shah is not ill, but his illness is not so severe as to explain his arrival in New York.

According to UPI, at the end of this telephone conversation, Qotbzadeh said: America knows from experience that giving permission to the deposed shah to enter America will cause great tension in Iran.

Khuzestan Deputy Comments

LD051824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] In the preagenda speech at today's session, Seyyed Mohammad Kiyavash, the deputy from Khuzestan, referring to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by the Muslim student followers of imam's policy, said: This morning, in order to show our solidarity with the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, we went to the hive of U.S. espionage; this name is the most fitting description of that place. This place [the U.S. Embassy] not only is a hive of espionage against Iran, but also a great hive of espionage against our neighbors.

He went on: In fact, this triumph, this conquest, has been won by the most beloved and most self-sacrificing sons of the Islamic revolution only through the weapon of belief in God and his prophet. In fact, our students entered a hive of espionage which used to determine the destiny of this nation. These students used to shout: Under no circumstances and under no condition will we evacuate this place. Their slogan was: The treacherous shah should be handed back to Iran. The envoy from Khuzestan added: The students are very happy that all the people and all levels of society without exception are supporting them, because theirs is a national action and this is why they have said that, as before, they are ready to face any reaction by imperialism.

Mr Kiyavash said: The United States should know that the Iranian nation with its divine power will conquer all the centers of espionage which are working against the Islamic revolution, and that soon, with the investigation of the documents which have been left behind, the plots of the traitors will be laid bare. He added: While supporting this brave action, we congratulate the whole beloved nation of Iran and all student followers of the imam for this unique victory and conquest. We warn the U.S. Government that this is the first blow to be delivered against them. The Iranian nation should know that this is one of the first outward signs of the victory of the Islamic revolution.

Ahmad Khomeyni Interview

LD052356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, as you heard in the news today Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni visited the occupied U.S. Embassy at the invitation of the student followers of the imam's policy and took part in a press, radio and television interview. We draw your attention to our correspondent's interview with Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni: [Begin recording]

[Question] Your eminence, Mr Ahmadi we were informed today that you have come here at the invitation of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Allow me to put to you a few questions which are on the minds of the whole Iranian nation. The first question is: Today Mr Sadeq Tabataba'i, the government spokesman, said that whatever happened in Algeria had previously been reported to the imam by Yazdi. Now the question arises whether the prime minister's meeting with Brzezinski, Cater's security adviser took place with the advance knowledge of the imam--whether it was with the knowledge of the imam, or not?

[Answer] This question has two parts: the first part is whether Mr Tabataba'i has in fact said that everything that happened in Algeria happened with the knowledge of the imam. I do not think that Mr Tabataba'i said this. He said that he came and reported to the imam certain matters before the visit of Mr Bazargan to Algeria. That is as far as I know, and my view of this meeting is that when Dr Yazdi came to the imam, he spoke of the indisposition of the imam. As for the second part--whether the imam had been informed of Brzezinski's visit--I know that the imam did not know about it at all.

[Question] You have come here at the invitation of the Muslim student followers of the iman's policy. What is your view about this issue, and what measures have you adopted in this respect so far?

[Answer] My visit to this place is something to do with me alone. In other words, I am saying that this does not relate to the imam. Following the request of the brothers, the followers of the imam's policy, I came here and talked to my brothers. As for the kind of action or the type of measure that has been adopted by the brothers, followers or the imam's policy, it is a natural reflection of the wishes of the people. And it is natural that I, too, endorse it.

[Question] My last question is this: When will the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy leave this place?

[Answer] You can ask them about this. [end recording]

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni said in this interview in response to a question put to him by another reporter: I have come here at the invitation of the brothers who are following the imam's policy, but I have not yet had any discussions with them.

Concerning the imam's message to the students, he said: The imam gave his message in the speech he made to a group which went to see him today.

Concerning his support for the action of the students in occupying the U.S. Embassy, he said: The whole Iranian nation supports this action.

In this press interview, Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni refrained from expressing his opinion concerning the fate of Bazargan's government; but in response to a question on whether--after the recent events--U.S. industries in Iran which have not been nationalized will be nationalized or not, he said: These industries should defintely be nationalized.

He was asked if he had been previously informed of the students' decision to occupy the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He answered: No, not at all.

In another part of this interview, he was asked about the aims of the visit of a high-level delegation from Iran to Algeria. Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni said: The only thing which is certain is that the imam was informed that the prime minister had been invited to Algeria to take part in the celebrations marking the anniversary of that country's revolution and that Mr Bazargan would go to Algeria. But the imam knew nothing more.

He said: I have been informed that the agents of the CIA and Mossad, the spy agencies of America and Israel, are trying to occupy the embassies of some other countries, such as the Syrian and the UK Embassies, but I emphasize that no other embassy, not even the British Embassy, should be occupied. Concerning the action of students following the imam's policy, Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni said: In my opinion, the students' action is not merely the occupation of the U.S. Embassy; rather, our brave students have occupied a hive of espionage in order to throw out the occupiers.

In response to a question about Iran's assistance and support for the Palestinians, Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni said: The imam has supported Palestine 100 percent, and the imam explicity emphasizes that all of us should become united, hold each other's hands and eradicate the foundations of Israel and replace it with Palestine. This is urged at a time when other countries refer to the Palestinians merely as an organization.

According to the central news bureau, in this interview Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni said he hoped the taking of the U.S. Embassy by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy would be a prelude to a movement ot eradicate U.S. policical and economic domination in Iran.

At the interview, two members of the council of Muslim student followers of the imam's policy said: We do not consider our own student movement separate from the movement of the mass of the people. We will stand for as long as the people stand to reach the destination. The students also said that they would resist any form of compromise, and would pursue the path of Imam Khomeyni, who is the strongman or world anti-imperialism. The students also emphasized: Those whom we have taken as hostage are genuinely hostages at our disposal the United States must realize this. If necessary, we will even carry out other tasks as well.

The central news bureau adds: The students also explained the situation of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, saying that their movement and methods of action were inspired by the movement and method of action which the people employed during the revolution. They said: We entered the U.S. Embassy as demonstrators, unarmed, and opened the embassy step by step, without using arms. The students then emphasized that the hostages are in complete safety and comfort.

Asked whether the meeting of the Iranian prime minister with Brzezinski was known of by the imam, Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni said: Matters that were discussed at the meeting between Mr Bazargan and Brzezinski have not yet been reported to the imam, and basically the imam did not know of this meeting.

The students said: The U.S. Embassy's important documents were destroyed during the embassy occupation by the embassy staff, and other documents and matters that have been obtained will be reported to the nation after consideration and, if necessary, the documents obtained will be delivered to the imam.

After the interview, the students showed the correspondent various types of weapons that they had seized from the U.S. Embassy staff, as well as the pictures which were seized from the time the embassy was occupied. The students also showed the perforated photo of the imam which the Americans residing in the embassy used as a target in the game of darts, and also caricatures of the imam which they had placed under glass on their tables.

Commentary on Embassy Takeovers

LD051840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] When we occupied the embassy of the U.S. usurpers, we should have known that there would be many other plots in our way. The United States has experienced the results of military operations in Iran in the past and, naturally, will not commit another madness. The United States knows that in Iran in it not faced by an army of a few hundred thousand soldiers; rather, it will face an army of 36 million people who are armed with the weapons of faith and who have much experience in combat and struggle, who regard the imam as their standard-bearer and who will do whatever is necessary and which is ordered by the imam.

The unity of the Iranian people and the existence of this army of 35 [as heard] million soldiers makes our job very difficult, because the plots of the imperialists will be proportionately more deceitful and skilful. Today we were informed that the mercenaries and some trash who were the club wielders of the shah have started moving on other embassies. You should keep this revolutionary advice in your head: that the United States is trying to create confusion in Iran through the occupation of other embassies by its agents. The true Iranian revolutionaries will remain in the U.S. Embassy and they will not give up this fortress cheaply.

The revolutionary people of Iran will stop the U.S. mercenaries who wish to attack other embassies, and the Revolution Guards will prevent the U.S. trash from attacking other embassies. Whoever attacks other embassies in Iran not only is not following imam's line; but he is the enemy of the imam. May the struggle of the Muslim nation of Iran against the aggressive U.S. imperialism be victorious.

Yazdi Comments

LD052255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today in a press interview attended by a number of local correspondents explained the view of the government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Concerning the shah's visit to America, Dr Yazdi said:

The U.S. charge d'affaires had informed Iran's prime minister that the shah had decided to travel to America due to serious illness, and that America had agreed to this trip on humanitarian grounds. In the same meeting, the U.S. charge d'affaires had confessed that this action may not pass without having some effect on relations between Iran and America. Yazdi added: From the beginning, the Iranian Government expressed its serious opposition to the shah's trip to America.

The foreign minister of Iran then referred to the subsequent events, and said: Twenty-four hours after the first meeting of the U.S. charge d'affaires and Mr Bazargan, the U.S. Embassy delivered a report concerning the arrival of the shah to America, and once again the Iranian Government strongly protested. Following this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested that two Iranian physicians be allowed to go to investigate the truth concerning the shah's illness, a request which was intially accepted. However, these two doctors were prevented from visiting the shah to carry out a medical examination.

On 30 October the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent another protest to the U.S. Government, rejecting its excuses for admitting the shah and for failing to return him and his wife to Iran.

The minister of foreign affairs added: During the trip I made to the states in order to take part in the UN General Assembly session, I met Cyrus Vance and talked to him concerning the extradition of the guilty individuals who had taken refuge in America. The U.S. foreign secretary promised that if he received a list of the guilty individuals with the verdicts by American courts, he would take steps to extradite the guilty individuals. The minister of foreign affairs said: For instance, if we formally requested from America the extradition of Brigadier General (Razmi), who was responsible for the fire in the Rex Cinema in Abadan, who traveled to the United States under a false name and forged passport, and whose address we have obtained. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also acted through the international police, INTERPOL, for the arrest and extradition of Brigadier General (Razmi).

Mr Yazdi said: On the same date, 30 October, that we submitted a request to the U.S. Government for the extradition of the shah and his wife and all his property, we also sent a note to Spain requesting them to return the property of the former shah in those countries. Mr Yazdi emphasized: Despite all these steps by the Iranian Government, the United States did not give a positive response, and now whatever is being said about the neglectfulness of the government is very unjust and unfair.

Concerning the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, Mr Yazdi said: Although according to international regulations the Iranian Government is dutybound to safeguard the life and property of foreign nationals, and although we as a government express regrets and will try to solve the problem in a peaceful way, nevertheless, the responsibility for this incident lies with the U.S. Government, because it did not pay any attention to the notes concerning the extradition of the shah and his wife and the returning of his property and, consequently, the people showed such a reaction. Yazdi added: The action of the students enjoys the endorsement and the support of the government, because America herself is responsible for this incident.

In response to another question, Mr Yazdi said that he has received assurances from the students who have occupied the U.S. Embassy that the lives of the hostages are not in danger.

Outlook for Hostages

LD060410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Two of the students who have occupied the U.S. Embassy since yesterday afternoon faced more than 50 foreign and domestic correspondents, filmmakers and photographers and answered their questions.

They first showed the correspondents some teargas and weapons seized from the embassy, saying that they were samples of weapons seized at the embassy. One of the students, a spokesman, then added: The occupation of the embassy is not a game; this is a U.S. espionage lair, the biggest enemy of the people of the world. To the Americans we say: We are simply keeping the hostages. According to some agency reports, the U.S. State Department does not consider them as hostages, whereas they are our hostages, and as long as we do not achieve our demands they will remain so. Our problem is not merely a students problem which might be defeated or diverted; rather, this is a problem concerned with the masses of the people. It will not be resolved until a conclusion is reached.

We are following Imam Khomeyni, the most anti-American Muslim. There exists no group, party or individual more anti-imperialist than Imam Khomeyni. No one sees the facts as he does. Everyone is engaged and enslaved by groupings, involved in personal problems. We will continue our path, for it is a genuine popular movement and will not be defeated.

Afterward, another student began explaining the occupation of the embassy, and showing some pictures of the incident explained that the occupation had been unarmed and that in each step of the process the students had kept the Americans at the embassy informed that they had no intention of killing them. The spokesman added: The last center occupied by the students was the computer center. He said that before the students could reach it, a great many papers and documents, including microfilms and punch cards had been destroyed in a special machine.

Later another spokesman showed a portrait of Imam Khomeyni which was full of holes to the correspondents, saying that the portrait had been found in the office of one of the senior members of the embassy, and that the embassy staff used the portrait as a dart target. He also showed a number of cartoons of Imam Khomeyni which were found on the desks of embassy personnel.

Commentary on U.S. Relations

LD060512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0410 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] At this moment in time we have reached a point where we must clarify our hostile position against America, the world plunderer. We must demonstrate our anger against the treacherous and exploiting policies of this world superpowers.

The black period before the revolution would not allow our nation to demonstrate its anger and hatred against these international capitalists and bloodsuckers. However, after the revolution and during the brief period just before the revolution our people demonstrated with their fists and anti-imperialist and anti-American slogans that they demanded the uprooting of their political dependence. The people realized that their main war was against U.S. imperialism. Consequently, they always said that after the shah it would be America's turn.

During the brief period when the Iranian Islamic revolution was gradually taking form, considering the rate of increase in the awareness of the Iranian masses and their knowledge of the United States' exploiting nature in Iran and the region, the people's anger and hatred increased, moving toward a direction which showed that the people wanted the breaking off of all relations with America, for they saw these relations as being a prolongation of their dependence.

People throughout the world, even in the remotest parts of the world are now realizing that the Iranian people are alive and will remain so. As long as there flows blood in their veins, the Iranian people will safeguard all the fruits of their revolution. Now we clearly see that all the strata of the Iranian Muslims have unitedly mobilized their forces through their unity of expression in order to support this audacious act, this antiexploitation act, aimed at providing complete freedom for the Iranian people and liberating them from the yoke of world imperialism.

Occupiers Cite 'Covert Treacheries'

LD060856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 12 of the student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The imam and the heroic masses of the nation are pursuing their path. The imam has laid emphasis on Islam and in this context he vehemently attacks America and identifies its criminal ringleaders as the main enemies of Muslims and the oppressed. The Muslim people, too, pursuing the slogans: Independence, freedom, Islamic republic And after the shah, now is America's turn! And aiming to bring about a society based on Islamic values, regard it as a first step to reject America's domination which included rejecting the shah's dictatorship initially and destroying other bases of America subsequently.

It is in the context of understanding these standpoints that we also, as a drop in the ocean of obedience to the imam, resorted to occupying the embassy of American plunderers to achieve this objective. Now we hear in the imam's cry that America is the grotesque Satan and that the hue and cry that this Satan has raised to collect around it other Satans is due to the fact that its access to our resources has been cut off. Today there are covert treacheries, which are being hatched in these same embassies, mainly by the grotesque Satan, America. They must realize that there is still a revolution in Iran--a revolution greater than the first revolution. They should stay where they belong and return that traitor as soon as possible. That traitorous Bakhtiar must be returned by Britain.

Now that we hear in the cries of the Muslim people of Iran that the American Embassy, this nest of spies, must be destroyed, when we see in the message of support from the citizens of Bushehr the demand of our dear nation that we call upon our honorable brothers to stay at their revolutionary position until the ousted and plundering shah is extradited; now that we read in the message of support from the citizens of Urumiyeh: We support the extradition of the traitorous shah, abrogation of the bilateral military treaty between Iran and the United States and its appendices, and we are ready for any action; when we hear from our Sanandaj brothers in their message to us: We demand a review of government policies and ousting of dependent capitalism; when we hear in the message from the citizens of Gonbad: While firmly supporting you, you should continue your revolutionary action until a complete break in any relationship with imperialism and American imperialism is achieved; in light of all this we feel that as a drop in the roaring ocean of the Muslim nation of Iran we are taking a step in the direction demanded by our imam and by our nation.

Now, what else can we aspire to except the demands of the imam and those of the community which are manifested in our (?aspiration)? What else can we expect except to hope that this action will be a first step toward a fundamental move.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam.

Students Demand Charge Surrender

LD061106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 13 of the Muslim students following the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Here is a warning to the fugitive charge d'affaires of the American embassy. We warn you, charge d'affaires of the American Embassy as a spy who has been directing America's espionage house in Iran, to surrender to the Muslim students stationed at the embassy as soon as possible. Rest assured that your prolonged telephone contact with Washington yesterday from an unknown place in Tehran will achieve no solution for you, for the will of our nation is no plaything in political relations and will not be so, and the nation will stand firm until its true demand is achieved.

Muslim brothers and sisters, certain individuals or groups, on the pretext of trying to arrest the charge d'affaires of the American Embassy, may attack certain embassies or ministry buildings. We warn you that this will be a deviationist move, whose objective is nothing other than to divert the revolutionary action of the occupation of America's house of espionage, which is supported by all the Iranian nation.

STUDENTS SAY UK EMBASSY RETURNED TO EMBASSY STAFF

NC051928 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 5, (AFP)--Iranian students today occupied the British Embassy for several hours, saying they wanted to prevent take-overs of other foreign missions--besides the still-occupied U.S. Embassy--by "counter-revolutionary" forces seeking to discredit Iran.

Islamic students who took over the British mission peacefully in late afternoon announced during the night that they were turning it back over to the embassy staff. Revolutionary Guards would be posted in front of the British Embassy, however, to "protect" it, the students announced.

A total of 23 foreign nationals, including 13 women, seven men and three children, were inside the embassy building when the students occupied it. Their leaders said they ordered the action to prevent "irresponsible" or pro-American elements from discrediting Iran by seeking to occupy other embassies.

UK Embassy Attack Foiled

LD052026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Statement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the Almighty, the anti-imperialist character of the Islamic revolution of Iran has frightened all the imperialists, led by America, [words indistinct], has crushed all the calculations of the Zionists of the Pentagon, the CIA and other anti-people imperialist centers and has invalidated them all and has opened up a new reality before the eyes of the world's people. [passage indistinct] [Words indistinct] and by attempting to create a (?mutiny) and attacking the embassies of other countries in Iran created [words indistinct] trouble. Therefore, the MSFIP and the struggling religious leadership has discreetly averted and frustrated them and have foiled the attack by anti-imam groups, and have captured the UK Embassy and taken it under their protection. All of its staff and property are safe.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Embassy Returned

LD052028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] We, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, now that the danger of the (?conspiracy) by counterrevolutionary individuals regarding the occupation of the UK Embassy (?has been foiled), to avert subsequent conspiracies regarding the occupation of other embassies [passage indistinct] dear brothers residing at the U.S. embassy--we have now decided to (?hand over) this place to the staff of the UK Embassy, and right now we are engaged in handing it over to the members of the embassy.

Bakhtiar Comments

LD051602 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Yves-Paul Vincent has just contacted the last prime minister of the shah, Shahpur Bakhtiar, who is in France. [begin recording]

[Bakhtiar] All that I have to say is that, despite his total ignorance of world affairs, Mr Khomeyni does know perfectly well that I do not reside in Britain. But since he is ashamed of demanding this extradition of France where, after all, he had lived for 2 months [as heard] and where he made perhaps a bit too much noise then, he is having a go at Britain now. Anyway, this will bring no results, I think and I hope.

[Question] But you still intend to reside in France?

[Answer] I do not intend to reside in France. I intend to return to Iran as soon as possible. But I think I have as much right--not to say more right--than Mr Khomeyni to reside in France. [end recording]

AFP: ARMED MEN CAPTURE IRAQI CONSULATE IN KERMANSHAH

NC061032 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 6 (AFP)--A dozen armed men today took over the Iraqi consulate in Kermanshah, West Iran, the Iranian news agency PARS announced.

"We have a special mission to fulfil here and when it is finished we will explain it," said the men, who moved in at 9:30 a.m. Kermanshah Governor Sepehr Pur told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the occupiers claimed to come from a "group faithful to the line of the imam" (Shi'a Muslim spiritual leader Ruhollah Khomeyni). Negotiators have gone to the consulate, he added.

TABATABA'I ON OCCUPATION OF EMBASSY, BAZARGAN ALGIERS VISIT

LD051328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1140 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sadeq Tabataba'i, the government spokesman, in a telephone interview with the Voice of the Iranian Islamic Republic, has provided some explanations regarding the prime minister's visit to Algiers and his meeting with Brzezinski. He also spoke about the occupation of the American Embassy. We draw your attention to this telephone interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Tabataba'i, could you please tell us whether the prime minister's visit to Algiers took place with the prior knowledge of the imam?

[Answer] Yes, it was with his knowledge. About 10 days before the prime minister and those accompanying him were due to leave for Algiers, the matter was communicated to the imam and he was asked to issue a message to the Algerian nation on the anniversary of the victory of the Algerian revolution.

[Question] Could you tell us, in general, what the purpose of the visit was and if the purpose of the visit was communicated to the imam beforehand?

[Answer] The visit came in response to an invitation the Algerian officials had extended to the Iranian Government--extended to the prime minister--to take part in celebrations marking the anniversary of the revolution. This matter was communicated to the imam the day before the departure of the delegation by Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister, who went to visit the imam. He explained the purpose of the visit to the imam. Dr Yazdi and the prime minister told me that in the course of the meeting with the imam, Dr Yazdi and the imam held detailed talks concerning relations with the United States and that the imam had asked certain questions and given him certain instructions.

[Question] There was a statement the day before yesterday and certain dates were mentioned. Could you tell us exactly when the request for the shah's extradition was made?

[Answer] Of course. I have heard that Dr Yazdi himself will hold a press conference this afternoon, and that he will certainly mention these dates specifically. However, what I can recall is that 1 or 2 days before the march which was staged in Tehran and the provinces to mark the people's solidarity with the imam--before that--the Foreign Ministry sent a note to the United States protesting the shah's presence there. Later, on 30 October, 1 day before the departure for Algiers and 2 days before the 'Id al-Adha demonstrations in Tehran and the provincial cities, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement requesting the shah's extradition and protesting the shah's stay in the United States. And again, as far as I recall, the people's resolution at the 'Id al-Adha prayers and the following march did not mention any request for the shah's extradition from the United States, while the Foreign Ministry had made the request 2 days earlier.

At any rate, in the light of the statements issued by various organizations since yesterday accusing the Foreign Ministry of having taken no action, it would have been much more appropriate if they had said that the students' action in occupying the American Embassy or other actions taken by other groups later were at least in support of Foreign Ministry measures, for the Foreign Ministry has taken these actions. So to denounce the ministry for not having taken actions is not borne out by the facts.

[Question] Of course, it may have been due to neglect by the Foreign Ministry itself for not having put the public in the picture. It was only yesterday and last night that, through statements, it was explained what actions the Foreign Ministry had taken.

[Answer] Of course, you may be right. That is, the Foreign Ministry should have done more in the way of publicity in this regard, but I do recall the Foreign Ministry protest over the shah's presence in America and its request for the shah's extradiction were published in newspapers. Incidentally, when I asked Dr Yazdi the same question today; that is, whether it would have been better for the Foreign Ministry to publicize the matter a little more than it did, he told me that we have initiated these actions but no conclusions have been reached for us to issue a progress report. [sentence indistinct] When a note is delivered by the Foreign Ministry it should await reaction from the other side so that the public can be given a comprehensive report.

[Question] Another question concerns the prime minister's meeting with Brzezinski. What was the subject of the meeting, and what sort of talks were held?

[Answer] In the press conference the prime minister held at Mehrabad airport following his return from Algiers, he explained the matter to correspondents and the PARS NEWS AGENCY, saying that he had had a meeting in Algiers. He explained that Brzezinski came to the prime minister's room and in the presence of two of the ministers accompanying him--the defense minister and the foreign minister--they held talks. The talks concerned the Iranian Government's protest to the United States over the shah's stay in America, the nation's constant demand that the United States change its policy, and the fact that the nation cannot have the same relationships with other countries, particularly with the United States, that it had in the past.

Talks were also held concerning spare parts which have been paid for and which the United States has so far refused to deliver. But no agreements, arrangements or commitments were made in this meeting between the prime minister and those accompanying him and the U.S. minister of state [as heard].

It may be useful for you to know that Brzezinski also held a meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Algiers as well, which concerned the Arab countries' relations, the problem of Palestine and the issue of Israel. At the conclusion of the meeting, Yasir 'Arafat even said he hoped that Brzezinski would not be replaced because of such remarks.

[Question] But there have been protests because this meeting took place without the knowledge of the imam. What have you to say in this regard?

[Answer] I have already said that the foreign minister himself will hold a press conference this afternoon and explain these matters in detail. I have explained what I could recall in general and what I knew. The general point is that the purpose of the visit and relations between Iran and the United States were discussed in detail with the imam before the delegation's departure for Algiers.

[Question] I don't know the government's view regarding the occupation of the American Embassy.

[Answer] I have already stated that this a natural action and a natural reaction on the part of the nation when the U.S. Government refuses to accede to the legitimate demands of the nation and reacts to them with indifference or lack of response. The demand for the extradition of the shah is natural and legitimate. I have noted that it would have been better if the embassy had been occupied in support of the government and the Foreign Ministry so that the government would be able to act with greater strength in international circles and to show that not only is it not separate from the people but in fact enjoys a vast popular backing enabling it to act more vigorously in international circles.

[Question] At any rate, you admit the government's own neglect, that is to say that it was the government itself that failed to put the people in the picture and to explain to them what it was doing with regard to U.S. policy.

[Answer] Of course, I do not want to say that I defend the government in all respects, for there are many shortcomings, but in the circumstances in our country today, with problems piling upon problems and one incident following another, it is natural for a man not to be able to take care of all the problems or do the right thing at the 11th hour, particularly in light of the fact that there are forces and clashes across the country--north and south, east and west. I accept there are shortcomings. But I also believe that nothing more can be done. We are very weak with respect to publicity. This I accept.

[Question] Since the occupation of the embassy by those following the imam's policy, has there been any contact between American officials and the government?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of this, but yesterday the American Embassy charge d'affairs immediately contacted the Foreign Ministry and stated that he lacks security and that he would need protection. So, on orders of the government, the Revolution Guards entered to prevent clashes there. Last night the brothers who are occupying the embassy thanked the guards for their presence and for maintaining security there. [end recording]

1959 COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S. ABROGATED

LD052143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The Council of Ministers at its meeting on 3 November 1979 considered the proposal of the Foreign Ministry concerning the abrogation of the cooperation agreement between Iran and the United States dated 5 March 1959, and approved it in the form of a single article as follows, and sent it to the Revolution Council:

The single article: The law pertaining to the implementation of the cooperation agreement between Iran and the United States dated 5 March 1959 has been abrogated and the government is hereby authorized to announce the above to the U.S. Government in accordance with Article 6 of the agreement.

TREATY WITH USSR ABROGATED

LD052144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Statement issued by the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: The Council of Ministers, at its meeting on 3 November 1979 approved the proposal of the Foreign Ministry, and agreed that Sections five and six of the Treaty of Friendship between Iran and Russia, signed in Moscow on 26 February 1921, be declared as abrogated and null and void.

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES POSSIBLE BAN ON EXPORTS TO U.S.

LD051250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] In a telephone interview with our correspondent, the minister of oil, Mr Mo'infar, said: Should Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, order it, the flow of oil to the United States will be cut off. The interview follows:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Mo'infar, could you please comment on the production and export of Iranian crude oil?

[Answer] At present, the production and export of oil is normal, thanks to the efforts of the hard-working Iranian oil workers. Yesterday, production was around 3.9 million barrels. As for exports, yesterday we exported nearly 5 million barrels. The reason for the discrepancy between the production and the export figures is because of the use of the reserve oil on Kharg Island.

[Question] As you know, since yesterday the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policies have been occupying the United States Embassy in Tehran. Is there any chance of cutting off oil exports to the United States in the future?

[Answer] This depends on the general policy adopted by the leader of the revolution, the Revolution Council and the Islamic Government of Iran. I assure you that should the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, make a decision on this issue, the Ministry of Oil, and oil workers, all faithful to the revolution, will immediately follow it and will refuse to export the oil. The Iranian oil workers and specialists resumed their work on the order of the imam. As long as no order has been issued by the imam to stop the export, they will continue their work as before. However, as soon as an order is issued to cut off the export of oil, they will definitely follow it. Obviously, hitherto no such order has been received by the Ministry of Oil. [end recording]

POST, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE MINISTER RESIGNS

LD060005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau, Dr Mohammad Ali Eslami, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone, submitted his resignation to Imam Khomeyni and Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

The resignation of Dr Eslami follows on the resignation of Dr Shari'atmadari and Dr Kazem Sami'i. All three are members of the central cadre of the revolutionary movement of the people of Iran, JAMA.

PROVISIONAL HEAD OF HEALTH MINISTRY APPOINTED

LD041138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Dr Kazem Yazdi has been appointed as the provisional supervisor of the Ministry of Health and Welfare by Eng Bazargan, the prime minister.

SHARI'ATMADARI HITS 'HARSHNESS' OF PRESENT SITUATION

LD051113 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "His Great Eminence, the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari: Anyone Who Does Not Listen to Criticism is a Counterrevolutionary"]

[Excerpts] Qom--On Thursday, 3 Aban [25 Oct] 68 university professors representing the staffs of the universities of Iran met his great eminence the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari in Qom. One of the professors spoke in praise of the revolution in Iran and the role of the committed and struggling clergy and expressed regret at the plot to kill Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari. The professor said:

"The postrevolutionary period is one of construction, but the people are faced with an unpleasant reality, which is that while we should have carried out this construction rapidly, extensively and with total unity, we alas did not do so, and we have met with defeat on certain fronts.

"Everywhere there is talk of Islam: The slogans of Islam appear on doors and walls yet, sad to say, we see far less of the manifestation of a true and real Islam than should be the case.

"Here we see the holy war for construction and there we see brains being destroyed. The country's scholars are bewildered; every day we hear the discordant cry that such and such a member of the university staff has been dismissed or that another has been stripped of his dignity, with his prestige and authority destroyed. In this way harm is inflicted on university staff. There are today 100 staff members who have been dismissed, for both known and concealed reasons; thus, instead of preserving the constructive brains of the country, the brains which build constructive human beings of different types, they dismiss then and sow discord between students and professors. Those whose names had never been heard of until yesterday have suddenly changed shape and direction according to the expediencies of time and place. Some have taken up prayer beads and make a pretence [of being religious] and others have grown beards for the same purpose."

The university staffs' representative then raised the issue of the brain drain in these terms:

"The Canadian prime minister announced that 'one of the profitable manifestations of the revolution in Iran is the thirty thousand brains which Iran has sent us. We would not have assembled these for billions of tomans'.

"And when a university professor and his wife were leaving the country, an airport official said to his wife: 'The ring on young hand is currency you are taking out of the country.' The lady took the ring angrily and siad: 'it is my husband and I who are the currency leaving the country, two thinking brains leaving the country, not the ring."

The speaker continued:

"They are now creating a split between the universities and the clergy. University staff members across the country have many worries and we have come here today to benefit from your guidance."

His great eminence the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari replied to the views expressed as follows:

"In the name of the merciful, the compassionate, what has been stated here is largely correct. There are pains which I too can feel. Every day I receive many complaints from various classes of the people in the provinces, and all the people who visit me complain of their situation, as you do.

"I believe that for a program which is being implemented in a period of construction, the present plan contains many shortcomings and mistakes. It is these very mistakes that have produced these problems, including those at the universities.

"I do not believe that there is an institution which can better serve the people than the university, since every [other] institution needs learning and clear-sightedness, engineers and specialists, and these days nobody can deny the necessity, importance and status of the universities. Although I am now not involved in events, I know that gentlemen have been and will be put under pressure; are you aware that I play no part in these matters, nor in any executive affairs in this country?

"However, like you, I feel concern, sometimes all I can do is to state my views in the course of interviews, but of course, if I am able to achieve anything for you university staff members, I will do so.

"Your scholarship is one of distinction and the service you render is very valuable. The harshness which is being meted out to you today is only part of the general severity suffered by the country. From the outset I said that such severity is wrong. There is good and bad everywhere: among the clergy, the universities, the bazaar perhaps, but we have the shar' [religious law] and legal methods to determine this. The flogging punishments you mention are inflicted under the same conditions, but I have repeatedly said that in extending the application of flogging extreme care must be exercised, and it should only be inflicted in an Islamic environment in an Islamic country. When in a given country everything carried out is Islamic an atmosphere will emerge whereby the Islamic government will have everything running in coordination with Islam, and when a correct Islamic economy is put into effect, nobody will be forced to steal for his livelihood, and need to be taught by Islam that stealing is wrong and incurs punishment.

"They imagine that if there is no severity, confusion and ruin will result, and progress will be impeded. Contrary to this, I believe that it is the very situation now being brought about which is impeding progress in the affairs of the country.

"Today, anyone who criticizes is called a counterrevolutionary and said to be going against the revolution, whereas in my view it is the man who does not listen to criticism who is the counterrevolutionary.

"I have heard that about 80 mosques have had their prayer leaders and preachers similarly harrassed and prevented from entering the mosques, by a number of youths. It is wrong that five or six individuals should determine the fate of a mosque. There is a proper way of doing everything and its is just not possible for people to do exactly as they please."

BANI SADR CITED ON CURRENT LACK OF DECISIONMAKING POWER

LD021139 Paris LE MATIN in French 31 Oct 79 p 30 LD

[LE MATIN interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni's chief economic adviser, Abol Hasan Bani Sadr, in Paris 30 October: "Bani Sadr: Iranian Revolution Still Divided"]

[Text] "So, can we say goodby Mr President of the republic?" "We shall see..."Abol Hasan Bani Sadr gave an amused--but not in the least annoyed--smile, a penetraing glance and waved his hand before climbing into his car. The interview was over.

Over the 8 months of the Islamic revolution Imam Khomeyni's adviser has not changed his views or moved an inch in his faith in the revolution and its leader. At most his experience has made him more aware of the internal divisions which are hindering the revolution's progress. "There are," he admitted, "divisions within the Shi'ite clergy between Khomeyni's faction and another more hard-line faction."

[Question] One would be tempted to say "reactionary." However, are there not also differences of opinion within the Revolutionary Council itself?

"Indeed, it does not reflect all the masses' aspirations," Abol Hasan Bani Sadr lamented rather unwillingly.

[Question] What about the Bazargan government?

He answered with a treacherous smile: "It can frankly be said to have failed because it does not represent the masses at all.... It is not in the least revolutionary and that is why some other (decisionmaking) bodies have been set up outside the government."

Fine, but who really represents those Iranian masses whom Khomeyni's adviser later described as the driving force and "essential dynamism" of the revolution? "The Imam Khomeyni: He is their only representative." That answer is final. After mentioning in turn the people's sovereignty, the "imam's stabilizing" role and also (without too much emphasis) the work of the Constituent Assembly, he was forced to admit, and did so in perfect good faith," "that at the end of the day nobody at present has real decisionmaking power. Everybody is waiting to see what the future will bring."

Does that mean that the present situation in Iran is being run with the same "prudent firmness" that our ancestors showed in 1789 when they set up their public salvation committee? You might be tempted to think so: "You see," Bani Sadr explained--for a moment he was once again the visionary who had been dreaming of a new future since his exile in Cachan near Paris--"to change everything you must have a machine which can take quick decisions. We are discussing that in Tehran only yesterday evening." What sort of machine? The Constituent Assembly which will provide the country with a constitution when it completes its work in 10 days' time? Or the omnipotent Revolutionary Council which is entirely in Khomeyni's service? The question seemed to strike him as completely ridiculous: "The Revolutionary Council, of course! The constituent assembly Assembly..." (He began to laugh).

[Question] What about freedom in all that, has it been sacrificed to this emergency situation too?

[Answer] Freedom? We have preserved if not total at least almost total freedom. [answer ends]

Yes, but one day the institutions now being discussed will be set up. Who for instance does he, Abol Hasan Bani Sadr see as a possible president of the republic? "Someone really revolutionary!" You for example? He laughed but did not say no.

Bani Sadr obviously prefers to remain in his dream world: "The essential point," he repeated, "is to understand the essence of our revolution. You failed in France in 1789 because you rejected the church. We have succeeded because we have breathed new life into our clergy. They have a role to play--the role of establishing a balance between the people and political power."

COUNCIL FOR REVIEW OF CONSTITUTION APPROVES ARTICLES

LD032300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Council for the Final Review of the Constitution ratified five more articles of the constitution in its 58th open session this afternoon. Our correspondent reports from today's session of the Council for the Final Review of the Constitution:

One of the articles approved in today's session of the Council for the Final Review of the Constitution states that: the judiciary power is an independent power for the protection of the individual and society and is responsible for the carriage of justice, and has the following duties:

1. Investigation and issue of verdict in cases of grievances, encroachments, complaints, settlement of claims and quarrels and making decisions and taking the necessary actions in the section on (?accidents) as laid down by the law.

2. The revival of public rights and the furthering of legitimate rights.

3. Supervision of the implementation of the laws.

4. Detection of offenses, prosecution, punishment and charging of offenders, and enforcing the regulations of the Islamic penal code.

5. Taking appropriate action for the prevention of offences and the rehabilitation of offenders.

In today's session, which was chaired by Dr Beheshti, three articles of the draft constitution relating to the performance and responsibilities of the judiciary were reviewed and approved. Another article, ratified with 54 votes in favor, 1 abstention and none against, states: A council, to be called the Supreme Judiciary Council, will be formed, in order to perform the responsibilities of the judiciary, and will be the highest authority in the judiciary. Its duties are as follows:

1. The creation of the necessary organization in the Ministry of Justice in proportion to the responsibilities outlined in Article 141;

2. The preparation of judicial bills in accordance with the Islamic republic;

3. Employing fair and eligible judges, their appointment and dismissal, transfer, determination of type of work, promotion and similar administrative matters, in accordance with the law.

The next article states that the official source for attending to grievances and complaints is the Ministry of Justice. Meeting of courts and determining their competence is subject to the rule of law.

Also, according to an article approved with 51 votes in favor, 1 against and 6 abstentions, the Minister of Justice is responsible for all matters relating to relations between the judiciary, the executive and the legislative powers, and is selected from those proposed by the Supreme Judiciary Council to the prime minister.

According to the article relating to the members of the Supreme Judiciary Council, which was ratified with 52 votes in favor 2 against and 4 abstentions, the Supreme Judiciary Council will consist of five members--the president of the supreme court, the prosecutor general, and three just and jurisprudent judges, chosen by the country's judges.

The members of this council are to serve for 5 years, according to the law. Their reselection is permissible; the requirements of the selectors and the selected are determined by law.

According to the last article, approved with a majority vote--that is, 57 votes in favor--the Supreme Court will be formed, based on the rules set out by the Supreme Judiciary Court, for the purpose of supervising the correct implementation of the laws in the court rooms, creating consistency in the judicial procedures and performing the duties to which it is assigned, according to the law.

Today's session was the 58th open session of the Council for the Final Review of the Constitution; so far, 146 articles have been ratified.

FORQAN SAFEHOUSE, 'ASSASSINATION' LIST DISCOVERED IN KERAJ

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 29 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 WA

[Text] A safehouse and arsenal of the Forqan Group were discovered on the plain of Keraj by guardians of the revolution and of the general prosecutor of the Revolution. A search of this house yielded more than ten thousand rounds of ammunition of various kinds, more than one ton of sulfur, a well-equipped laboratory, 4,500,000 rials, and important papers and documents.

An official of one of the offices of the central Islamic prosecutor told BAMDAD the following: The latter part of last week, some residents of the plain area of Keraj became suspicious of the people who were coming and going in and out of a garden and reported the matter to the Corps of Revolution Guards. The corps' pursuit team was sent to the site and watched the garden. From inspecting the documents [found], they learned that the garden contained a safehouse and arsenal for the Forqan Group.

He added that the team of the Revolution Guards Corps did not encounter any resistance when they entered these premises because by this time none of the group members were there. However, a document was obtained which clarified a lot of questions about the activities of this group.

Regarding the goods and documents found in the arsenal, this official said: On searching this arsenal, the following was found: 28 Kalashnikov, Uzi, M-3 and G-3 automatic weapons, a Colt pistol, a Colt tear gas pistol, a number of handmade time bombs, three explosive devices, some radios, and 10,000 rounds of various types of ammunition. Every seventh round of ammunition was wrapped in a piece of plastic. Also found were one ton of sulfur, a complete workshop for making explosives, detonation caps, a completely equipped laboratory, a supply of paper, a stencil machine, a great number of Forqan publications, a number of false identity cards, six cartons of books, 4,500,000 rials in cash, 254 20-rial notes, some seals, a check book, two telephones, and some special papers for automobile taxes from the National Bank, Dezashib branch in Tehran.

Assassination List

The official added: At 1330 on 23 September, the Dezashib branch of the National Bank in Tehran was robbed by four armed men who took 11,160,000 rials and some odd bills. He also pointed out that a list was found there of the names and house plans of a number of members of the government, the Revolutionary Council, the Council of Experts, and the 'komitehs' whom the Forqan Group intended to assassinate.

The official also said: The names on this list were mostly of persons who had records as [Islamic] militants. This shows that this group wanted to assassinate some of the revolutionary militants of our country.

Description of the Garden

The garden area that the Forqan Group used as a safehouse and arsenal is located on the plain of Keraj and is about 5,000 square meters in area. There are a number of fruit trees in the garden as well as a four-room building. One of these rooms is a laboratory, another is a workshop, the third is the storeroom for explosives, and the fourth is used for making copies and reproducing announcements.

WRITERS ASSOCIATION APPEALS FOR PROTECTION

ID010953 Tehran Bamdad in Persian 21 Oct 79 pp 1,2 ID

[Unattributed report: "Writers' Association Appeal for Security Protection at Poetry Recital Evenings"]

[Text] Following the refusal by the Interior Ministry to provide security protection for poetry recital evenings to be held on the Tehran University campus, the Writers' Association has published a statement asking everyone to make suggestions to the association as to how security at the sessions might be maintained. The text read as follows:

Fellow countrymen:

Following the press conference held by the teachers' section of the Writers' Association, when the question of holding sessions on the university campus was raised, the Interior Ministry's public relations department published a memorandum stating that the government was not in agreement with these sessions.

When the association's representatives met the interior minister 28.7.56 [20 Oct 1979], the minister stated explicitly that if these sessions were held on the university campus or any other place, such as the Amjadieh stadium, the government could give no guarantees of their security.

Since the aim of the Writers' Association in staging these sessions is the promotion of wholesome and constructive relations between the many groups of our fellow countrymen, and since it does not itself possess the necessary executive power to prevent subversive actions on the part of corrupt and monopolistic elements, and since all logical steps taken have failed to secure the cooperation of the authorities of the provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, or to safeguard the security of those attending evening sessions arranged by the Writers' Association of Iran to listen to a variety of views and ideas, we can only disclose these facts to the nation of Iran and ask all lovers of culture and freedom, and all groups defending the original, Iranian ideals for which the Iranian nation gave so many martyrs, in particular the University Coordinating Councils and our dear students, to help us, the members of the Writers' Association of Iran in the holding of these evening sessions.

We welcome proposals for finding suitable premises for and for the maintenance of security at evening events staged by the association, which we will endeavor to hood as soon as possible through the help of our dear students and university staff, though not absolving the government of its responsibility for the maintenance of the security and lives of those participating.

[Signed] Secretariat of the Writers' Association of Iran

UTILITY WORKERS SAY AIDE WRONGFULLY DETAINED

ID010951 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 22 Oct 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Protest at Arrest of Representative of Temporary Power Workers"]

[Text] Following the arrest of Asadi, representative of the temporary power workers in the Tehran regional power utility, a group of staff members of the utility together with [Energy Ministry's] Tavanir Company staff in a statement, a copy of which was sent to ETTELA'AT, condemned this action and demanded the release of Asadi as soon as possible. The statement reads:

"We are unfortunately faced at present with a vivid example of a despicable plot hatched by a number of reactionary and possibly ignorant individuals against one of our brother workers, who was beaten up and imprisoned.

"Have you forgotten the days of the revolution? When today's opportunists were crawling into their holes, this man was out fighting. Apart from the fact that he assumed the role of representative of the most deprived class of workers in the company, namely the temporary workers, and that he fought for their interests sincerely, using the facilities allowed by the government, what counterrevolutionary act did he commit to merit imprisonment?

"Our defense is not only for one worker but for the gains of the revolution and for genuine Islam."

Elsewhere the statement reads:

"We condemn the behavior of the Electricity Staff Council, and we demand that it state its position on this case. We ask the prime minister, the Islamic Revolution Court and the prosecutor for Tehran, as well as Ministry of Energy officials and the power company to investigate the plot, failing which we will make our own disclosures and reveal the identities of all the go-betweens, informers, lackeys of reaction, SAVAK agents and opportunists in the company so that everyone will recognise them."

LEFTISTS STAGE 'HEAVY ATTACK' ON SARDASHT GARRISON

LD051218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1155 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Last night the Sardasht garrison came under heavy attack by groups of leftists more than 1,000-strong, after 2 Monday. [sentence as heard] These groups had intended to infiltrate into the town and bring about urban warfare, repeat previous bloody incidents or, by using the people as a shield, to paralyze the army. People were asked to keep away from the counterrevolutionary attackers. The people complied with this request and the army was able to remove the positions and barricades of the attackers from streets and rooftops.

Clashes between the army and the attackers continued for some time and eventually the attackers fled at about 1800 last night, leaving casualties behind. The people returned to their homes. The cooperation of the Kurdish brothers and sisters in such a sensitive situation was conspicuous and a hopeful sign.

Meanwhile, between 2200 and 2400 last night heavy attacks on the town were resumed, but the army responded well and the attackers were forced to retreat. In these clashes and as a result of RPG-7 and mortar attacks four members of the army of the Islamic Republic were wounded and about five bystanders were killed. The situation in Sardasht is quiet at this moment.

Daryush Foruhar, the minister of state and member of the delegation dispatched to Kordestan, arrived in Sardasht last night.

FORUHAR HOLDS 'SUCCESSFUL' TALKS WITH KURDISH LEADERS

LD060452 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Minister of State Daryush Foruhar held successful talks yesterday with the Kurdish national and religious leaders in Sardasht.

According to our correspondent, despite the goodwill demonstrated by the government delegation and the welcome accorded it by our Kurdish compatriots, a group of pseudoleftists and so-called revolutionaries opened fire on the helicopter carrying Foruhar, when it was attempting to land at the Sardasht garrison. However, the helicopter managed to land safely. The said group then launched an extensive assault on the garrison, but it was driven back after a brave resistance put up by the army personnel. As a result of this attack, four brave soldiers of the army were wounded and were immediately taken to Sanandaj hospital. Our correspondent adds that despite the provocations made to frustrate the peace talks, Daryush Foruhar managed to hold successful talks with the Kurdish national and religious leaders in Sardasht. Afterward, he went to Sanandaj to join the rest of the delegation.

GROUND FORCES CHIEF DISCUSSES KORDESTAN PROBLEMS

LD051533 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 31 Oct 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "General Fallahi: The People of Kordestan Have Been Treated in a High-handed Manner"]

[Excerpt] Speaking in an interview with BAMDAD, Islamic Republic of Iran ground forces commander General Fallahi discussed current problems in Kordestan, the region's current difficulties and needs, various issues concerning the army and the workings of the courts in areas populated by Kurds. Beginning with the current difficulties in the Kordestan region, General Fallahi said: One of the existing difficulties in Kordestan is that the revolution was not spread equitably here. Another problem is that for centuries the people of Kordestan have been ruled by tribal chiefs, owing to the traditional relationship that has existed between the majority of the Kurdish community and their chiefs. With the new awareness, especially on the part of the young, they are no longer ready to accept the dictates of the tribal chiefs, who wish to perpetuate the same, centuries-old methods, and it was for this reason that the series of protests connected with culture and tradition in the region took place.

Another of the difficulties is the opposing beliefs of the Shi'ites and their spiritual leaders, which does not exist between the Sunnis and their religious leaders, as regards the consolidation of Shi'ism.

In other words when there is a low level of culture in the region, the people are more in need of their religious and political leaders through whom the leadership of the Islamic revolution may take hold.

I believe that in some areas of Kordestan religious institutions such as those of Mashhad, Qom and Najaf should be set up for the people's guidance. In my view this is the best way to spread the revolution in the area.

On the needs of the Kordestan area, General Fallahi said:

From the economic and social standpoints the people of Kordestan are deprived, as is the case in other parts of Iran, and they deserve economic and social assistance. The people of the region are in general intelligent and talented, and this great quantity of talent must be put to use in the interests of the nation and of religion.

I found the people of the region thirsting for justice and searching for truth, but to attain this they need guidance and the path prepared for them. Regretfully, I saw little of this.

In addition, the mountainous nature of the region and shortage of roads resulted in Islamic culture and the Islamic revolution arriving late and less forcefully in this area. Most of the inhabitants live in villages, and because there are no roads the people are not aware of their national and civil rights and in consequence are unable to perform their national duties.

The people of Kordestan are thirsting for kindness, since up till now they have only been treated with high-handedness, which has resulted in their feeling a sort of mental slavery which will prevent them from passing honest judgement freely as to the originality of the Islamic revolution. Among these people and in other places in Iran there exists an affiliated culture which the hypocrites are attempting to sever, heedless of the fact that no political or local efforts will ever be able to sever the traditional Kurdish culture from the Iranian nation.

On the reasons for the recent clashes in Kordestan, General Fallahi said:

I consider that the recent insecurity in Kordestan was due to two reasons: One economic and the other political. I do not think that the disturbances were the result of social or mental causes since in the past the Iranian nation has always suffered deprivations but has always had common aims. With the measures begun by the government, the economic reasons will clearly be eliminated, although with the onset of winter, of course, government action will be somewhat delayed.

Concerning the political complexion of the region and the existence of various leftist, rightist and middle-of-the-road groups, General Fallahi said:

"Leftist, rightist and middle-of-the-road groups make up 80 percent of the population of the region. There is total cultural cohesion with Iran's national and Islamic culture, and the government is directing its efforts toward the neutralization of political, armed and military activity by leftist groups who exploit the simple-mindedness of the people and their poverty so that by creating strife between Sunni and Shi'a, worker and employer, landlord and peasant, and so forth and extending this strife, they might create an armed religious front; this will not succeed.

On the present state of the army and discipline, the ground forces commander said:

The army is passing through a period of transition from a past dimension to several present dimensions. And it is very difficult to employ an army successfully in a fighting operation when it is going through a transition of ideas. However, despite this they have fortunately succeeded in the two arenas of ideological development and in the fighting operations. In my view, operations in Kordestan involve the preservation of independence and the defense of Islam in the region, which is being threatened by a minority. As regards ideological, Islamic and national considerations the army does not face any problems, but there are technical inadequacies.

W. AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

LD031312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jamshid Haqgu, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, told a PARS correspondent in Urumiyeh this morning by telephone: The discussions between the special government delegation and the representatives of the people of Mahabad is progressing in a favorable and interesting atmosphere.

Concerning the situation in Sardasht, Haqgu said: Clashes and shooting in the city of Sardasht continued until yesterday and resulted in some damage but the amount of damage has not yet been assessed. The governor general of West Azarbayjan added: Yesterday, the director of the Governor's Office, the commander of the barracks and a number of the notables of the city of Sardasht met and decided to declare a cease-fire. This cease-fire came into effect. He said that in Naqadeh, Molla Saleh Rahimi, the religious leader of the Kurds in Naqadeh, in a message referring to the discussions of the special government delegation in Mahabad, has expressed his (?hopes in connection with) these preliminary discussions.

According to Haqgu, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, in an effort to prevent clashes the guards corps will leave the city of Pirahshahr and withdraw to the barracks with the approval of the Revolution Council and responsible persons in the city of Pirahshahr.

According to the governor of Piranshahr, last night there was heavy firing in this city. Grenade launchers were also used in these attacks and the gendarmerie post in Piranshahr was hit. Great damage was caused.

The governor of Pirahshahr said: Various groups of the people of Piranshahr are strongly protesting against the groups which are attacking the city from outside following the departure of the guards corps from the city. They have warned them not to disrupt the residents' peace and the comfort. He said the shooting in Piranshahr last night caused no deaths or injuries.

According to the PARS correspondent in Urumiyeh, telephone contact between the cities of Sardasht and Bakan through the city of Urumiyeh has been cut and at the moment it is not possible to provide further reports from these cities.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE IN HAMADAN REASSIGNED TO TABRIZ

GF040616 Bonab Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1530 GMT 3 Nov 79 GF

[Text] The following order was issued today by Imam Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic revolution:

In the name of God the merciful and compassionate, Your Eminent Excellency Haj Seyyed Assadollah Madani:

Notwithstanding the fact that the city of Hamadan and its people need your excellency's presence there, nevertheless, the city of Tabriz and perhaps the Province of Azerbayjan also need you, and this need has been expressed by a number of persons. I ask your excellency to stay in Tabriz a while and oversee that city's affairs and guide the people.

Also, your excellency is hereby assigned to lead the Friday congregational prayers. We hope that the honorable people of Azerbayjan and Tabriz will make every effort to support you for the interest of Islam and the Muslim people. I wish and pray almight God for the greatness of Islam and blessings for the lost beloved son the late martyred Tabataba'i. May the greetings and peace and God's blessings be with you.

RADIO-TV SUPERVISOR ADDRESSES TABRIZ CITIZENS

GF040617 Bonab Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1530 GMT 3 Nov 79 GF

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, supervisor of Iran National Radio and Television, after attending the funeral procession for the late Ayatollah Qazi Tabataba'i, addressed a gathering of several thousand people at the Takhti stadium [in Tabriz] yesterday afternoon. Mr Qotbzadeh said:

As a result of the colonial education programs we have not been able to learn local languages. If we are to bring about a definitive revision in our system of education, steps must be taken so that the local languages can be taught everywhere in order to enable every one of us to speak and communicate in all of these languages.

Referring to the assassination of Ayatollah Qazi Tabataba'i, Mr Qotbzadeh stated that it is the job of every Muslim to be martyred. We must congratulate the family and survivors of this late crusader. He said we must learn lessons from these acts. He went on to say that when the heroic peoples of Qom and Azerbayjan gave a positive response to the voice of revolution, everyone realized that Iran's revolution was on its path to victory.

Mr Qotbzadeh's speech was carried live over Tabriz Radio yesterday.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ILAM VIEWS PROVINCE'S SITUATION

LD032045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kyumars Farjad, the governor general of Ilam, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, in Qom and submitted a report on the area under his authority. The governor general of Ilam said in an interview after the meeting: The Imam said that care should be taken primarily to safeguard the peace and security of this sensitive region, and then steps should be taken to fulfill the requirements of the people. On the general problems of the region, the governor general of Ilam said: The province of Ilam borders on the southern portion of Kordestan and Khuzestan [as heard] and has about 300 km of common border with Iraq. Owing to the presence of Kavir Kuh Heights, and the lack of roads to the large cities of Iran, the region's economy is closed and totally backward. The culture is semi-urban and semi-tribal and the necessary basic and fundamental measures were not taken by the previous governments; most of what officials of the previous governments have done has been window dressing, and mainly aimed at spending money.

He added: In our long-term plan, we intend to utilize the oil, gas and tar mines [as heard] of the region.

He said that the present requirements of the region can be summarized as follows: providing drinking water for cities, sub-districts, and villages; providing the required water for agriculture and animal husbandry; the erection of appropriate dams on rivers that flow into Iraq; and finally, the creation of useful jobs to absorb the unemployed and the educated youths by establishing industrial units in the province.

The governor general of Ilam added: The development of appropriate roads and the setting up of an air route between Ilam and other Iranian cities is also of special importance.

In reference to the isolated, sporadic clashes and the morale of the gendarmerie and security personnel in Ilam, the governor general of Ilam said: Fortunately, the morale of the alert and self-sacrificing gendarmerie personnel on the border strip is high, and the Muslim, brave and patriotic tribesmen of the region show an exceptional solidarity and preparedness.

Of course, information received reveals that the Iraqi regime is busy fortifying its borders, building roads and installing a new communication system at a fantastic speed. At the same time they have increased exploration activities and utilization of capacity of the oil wells adjacent to the Mehran and Mesyan fields.

With regard to such activities by the Iraqi regime, we, too, should immediately make efforts to fortify frontier posts and mobilize drilling activities at greater depths.

NVOI CLAIMS U.S. AIMS TO STRIKE AT REPUBLICAN SYSTEM

TA041124 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Nov 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Intensification of Subversive Acts Against Iran"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: Washington is still not reconciled to the loss of Iran, which during the shah's rule was the reliable bridgehead of the United States of America in the (?oil-rich) region of the Persian Gulf. Understanding this matter is not very complicated. The anti-imperialist Iranian revolution delivered a mortal blow to the economic, political and military interests of the U.S., not only in Iran but in the entire Persian Gulf region. U.S. imperialist circles became furious, both with respect to losing their supervision in the extraction and sale of Iranian oil, with respect to losing their military ally--the shah's regime--in crushing the anti-imperialist movement in Iran itself and in all the coastal countries of the Gulf. It is precisely for this reason that the United States of America is making use of direct and indirect methods of political and military pressures in order to strike a blow at the new republican order in Iran. At the same time, it exploits this two-sided policy of the United States toward Iran.

For example, the Carter administration declares it is ready to establish normal relations with the new Iranian regime, and at the same time it established contact with the former shah, who some time ago came from Mexico to the United States of America, allegedly for treatment. It is interesting that even the U.S. press does not hide the fact that the entrance of the executioner of the Iranian people to New York should be evaluated as the beginning of providing him political asylum in the United States.

Another matter is also obvious to all, a coordinating group on affairs pertaining to Iran consisting of three previous U.S. ambassadors to Iran headed by Helms, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S.--who is a specialist in subversive actions and who was supervisor of the spy network of the United States in the entire Middle and Near East--has been established in Washington. The Helms group, under the leadership of the CIA, prepares and executes secret operations to overthrow the republican system in Iran by drawing the espionage organizations of Egypt and Israel into these operations.

It was not accidental that Helms traveled to Cairo in June of this year. As Near-Eastern newspapers reported, the aim of this visit was to establish an anti-Iranian headquarters with the participation of the fugitive lackeys of the former regime from Iran, numerous capitalists, and SAVAKists in the Near East led by the CIA and the espionage organs of Israel, Egypt and Oman. This headquarter's priority duty is creating tension and disorder in Iran, taking advantage of economic difficulties inherited from the deposed shah's regime, and also the unresolved issues of the minorities, foremost, the Kordestan problem.

Military clashes in Kordestan have not been and are not due only to the nonimplementation of the government's promises for granting autonomy to Kordestan within the framework of a single Iran. Rather they are also the result of the conspiracies of the espionage network of imperialism, SAVAKists and remnants of the overthrown monarchy.

The enemies of the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution, by taking advantage of unresolved domestic issues and by playing with the discontent of the Kurds, who incidentally participated actively in the anti-shah and anti-imperialist movement of the Iranian people, endeavor in this way to shake the foundations of the republican system and to create chaos and political instability in our country. In the province of Khuzestan, they also fan the flames of discord between the Sunnis and the Shi'tes, blow up oil installations and resort to terrorizing and killing the people.

The counterrevolution, led from abroad, not only creates disorder and military clashes, but it also engages in intrigue and conspiracy in order to overthrow the republican regime in Iran. In the conspiracy uncovered in Tehran some time ago, it became clear that masked SAVAKists who had changed color and were working in the government apparatus had participated. Their aim was to overthrow the Bazargan government and revivie a regime supporting the United States and to carry out the orders of the West.

Iran's national and progressive circles and all supporters of Iran's Islamic revolution abroad believe that the demand of the Kurds should not be put on the same level with the action of the counterrevolution. The Kurdish problem can and must be resolved through peaceful negotiations. Satisfying the just demands of the Kurds will strike a blow at Iran's internal and external enemies, and will allow the government to resolve other problems afflicting the country, and to strengthen and expand the gains of the national and democratic revolution of the Irainian people. This is the viewpoint of the vast majority of Iranians who struggled resolutely against the shah's regime, and who now also continue to struggle with the utmost strength against the interference of the United States of America in our country's internal affairs.

AFGHANISTAN

UK PAPER: 20 RUSSIAN BATTALIONS OPPOSING REBELS

LD051249 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Nov 79 p 6 LD

[M.F. Beg dispatch: "Russians Rush 20 Battalions To Save Afghan Bases"]

[Text] Kabul--Twenty Russian battalions have been rushed into Afghanistan to protect bases there from attack by mojahedin rebels, according to a senior diplomatic source in Kabul yesterday.

The sudden appearance of Russian troops on Afghan soil has been precipitated by the intensity of simultaneous attacks by the mojahedin, which not only threaten the Russian bases but have placed the lives of several thousand Russian "advisers" in peril.

The mojahedin attack on the Russian camps in Badakhshan Province where more than 1,000 advisers are based is reported to be still in progress and the fate of the Russians not yet known.

Russia has sent troops into Afghanistan under the terms of the Russo-Afghan treaty of friendship.

It is the clearest indication that the Russians have concluded that it is beyond President Hafizollah Amin to contain the Muslim rising.

Aware of his precarious position, President Hafizollah Amin is holding out an olive branch to both Iran and Pakistan. He has toned down his bellicose speeches in support of Pathans and Baluchis in the two countries.

But to please his Russian paymaster, President Amin continues to denounce China whom he accuses of training and arming the mojahedin forces.

The 100,00-strong Afghan Army, made up largely of conscripts, is now down to less than 50 per cent of normal strength as whole companies of troops have crossed over to the Muslim rebels rather than fight for a non-Islamic regime.

Neither China nor Pakistan need to train or arm the mojahedin as it consists largely of Afghan Army deserters and local militia who have refused to carry out orders from Kabul since the Khalq Party came to power in the blood bath of April last year.

President Amin claims that 98 per cent of the Afghan peoples support the Khalq Party when the truth is almost the exact opposite.

He has never explained that his government rules less than half of the country and that the only safe and open road from Kabul leads south to Pakistan.

TANJUG CITES PARTY RESOLUTION ON TARAKI

LD021408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

["How Taraki Was Killed"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Kabul--TANJUG's special correspondent Zoran Dogramadzije reports from Kabul:

Former President of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki was officially accused of attempts "at conspiracy and terror" against his successor Hafizollah Amin, against the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and against all party organs. This is stated in the resolution of the Central Committee plenum of the People's Democratic Party of 16 September, which has only now become accessible to the public.

The meeting was held 2 days after the shooting in the presidential palace in which several people were killed and after which it was officially announced that Taraki was retiring owing to "grave illness" and that the highest offices in the country were being taken over by Hafizollah Amin.

Observers of political developments in Afghanistan did not fail to notice that after the September events, four personalities, and in particular Sayyed Daud Talun, commander of Taraki's personal guard, were buried with the highest state honors.

Sayyed Daud Talun was killed during the 14 September events and one of the country's bigger towns, Jalalabad, was afterward named after Talun on the decision of the new Afghan leadership. It was only on 9 October that Kabul Radio officially announced that Taraki had died due to a "grave illness." No mention of any of Taraki's offices was made in the brief announcement and his funeral remained unrecorded by Afghan public information media.

In the resolution, which is reported by well-informed circles as having been considered at meetings of Afghanistan's party organizations, it is stated that the plenum of 16 September decided to expel Taraki from the party due to "attempted terror actions" against Hafizollah Amin. The same meeting of the Politburo also expelled Taraki's close associates: Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, Shir Jan Mazduryar, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoi and Assadulah Sarwari.

The whereabouts of these personalities, the Afghan "gang of four" as they are called in the resolution, are not known to the public.

Diplomatic sources in Delhi say that Kabul's official reply to questions on the fate of the four is that they have gone "underground". The resolution of the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee expelled them from the party for being "members of a terrorist group" and for "committing acts against the people."

Hafizollah Amin, the principled and top party and state leader, as the resolution calls him, was elected at the same meeting to the office of secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The resolution also proposed that Amin be elected chairman of the Revolutionary Council (president of the Republic) of Afghanistan. His predecessor Taraki was accused in the document of a "personality cult which was intensified from day to day, neglecting all the political and organizational principles of the party."

In order to insure the "further individual leadership and satisfy his own selfish motives and intensify the personality cult, Nur Mohammad Taraki finally opted for conspiracies and the antiparty formation of groups against the Central Committee's Politburo and all party organs and in particular against Comrade Hafizollah Amin, who was a firm pillar against his personality cult in the party," the resolution says.

A session of the Revolutionary Council was also held the same day under the chairmanship of Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

As is stressed in the resolution adopted at the meeting, the meeting considered the "unprincipled behavior and terrorist actions of Nur Mohammad Taraki and the gang of four" and "unanimously decided to remove Taraki from the office of chairman of the Revolutionary Council and all other state offices." Hafizollah Amin was elected in his place. The "gand of four" was also removed from the council.

As is well known, in his first speech to the nation on 17 September, the new chairman, Hafizollah Amin, stated that "in Afghanistan there will no longer by any rule by one personality." However, during the brief period after the recent changes and in the newly created situation, the process of collective leadership could obviously not be started. Owing to this, in addition to the office of prime minister, which he had held before, Amin was also elected to Taraki's offices. He has become president of the republic and secretary general of the party. He is also responsible for the armed forces and the country's security.

PRESIDENT AMIN OPENS YOUTH ORGANIZATION ASSEMBLY

LD052259 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, today inaugurated with a scholarly and revolutionary speech the first general assembly of the Khalqi Youth Organization of Afghanistan in the People's House. [sentence indistinct] Similarly, (?at the session) an article under the title of "Youth Movement in Afghanistan," written by the commander of the Sawr Revolution Comrade Hafizollah Amin, and recently published by the publications (?of) the Ministry of Information and Culture, was distributed to the participants at the conference. The second session of (?his) meeting will be held tomorrow at 9 am in the auditorium of (?Public Health Institute).

AMIN CHAIRS CABINET MEETING 4 NOVEMBER

LD052352 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Under the Chairmanship of Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the Council of Ministers met yesterday from 1700-2000 at the People's House.

The Council of Ministers, in the course of their discussions regarding the proposals of the ministries, approved the following decisions:

In accordance with the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, the report outlining the activities of the government in the first 6 months of 1979 was considered.

After an examination of its findings, the decision of the Economic Commission was approved and the Ministry of Finance was instructed to put into practice the recommendation of the Economic Commission regarding the improvement of the economic and (?financial) conditions of the country and convey it to the government ministries and departments so that in view of the decision of the Council of Ministers they should seriously attempt to apply these decisions.

In view of the proposal of the Ministry of Planning on the import of goods and appliances for important projects, which is deductible from the state development budget, with the exception of (?private) enterprises, these should be exempt from customs duties.

The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers report the following appointments in these ministries:

In the Interior Ministry, 1st Lt Gholam Mostafa, member of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, as deputy of that ministry. In the Ministry of Public Health: Dr Jahan Nur, as director of curative medicine; Habibah Habib as the director of [word indistinct] training. In the Ministry of Information and Culture: Bazmir 'Awam, as the director of teaching television; 'Abdol Ghafar Baiani, as the director of (?publishing and import of baihaqi books); Gol Mohammad Shilgeri, in second increment grade, as the chief administrative liaison officer for radio and television; in the Ministry of Education, Dr Fazel Haq Zalmi, as the director [word indistinct] of that ministry.

PDPA MEMBERSHIP CARDS DISTRIBUTED 5 NOVEMBER

GF060509 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Nov 79 GF

[Text] Membership cards for both permanent and candidate members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], forerunner of the country's working class, were distributed today by Eqbal Waziri, director general of political affairs for the Afghanistan People's Armed Forces, during special ceremonies at command base No 99. At the beginning of the ceremonies, warm greetings and best wishes of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, the brave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, were conveyed to the permanent and candidate members of the PDPA by Eqbal Waziri. They were received enthusiastically by those in the audience.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED IN DARANJ

GF060505 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Nov 79 GF

[Text] In compliance with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, six political prisoners were released from prison in Daranj, the capital of Nimruz Province, today after an investigation into their status by the authorized commission.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SRI LANKA

BK050944 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Bangladesh is to sign three more agreements with Sri Lanka during President Zia's visit to that country beginning today. These are an economic and technical cooperation agreement, an agreement on shipping and another on civil aviation. This was disclosed by President Zia at the Dacca airport before leaving for Colombo on a 3-day visit to Sri Lanka.

The two countries have already signed trade and cultural cooperation agreements.

The president told newsmen that matters of bilateral interest and of international concern to the countries will be discussed during the visit. He expressed the hope that the visit will further strengthen bilateral relations between Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. He recalled the visit to Bangladesh 2 years ago of the Sri Lankan president and said he is going to Sri Lanka on a return visit. The ties between the two countries and their peoples have been very close and centuries old.

FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY PRECEPTS

BK050946 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh minister for foreign affairs, Prof Shamsul Haq, has said that the foreign policy of Bangladesh is based on the principles of equality and justice. In an interview over radio and television in Dacca last night, he said that Bangladesh is committed to the preservation of world peace.

Replying to a question, Professor Haq said that the foreign policy of Bangladesh is not influenced by any aid (?continuation). He made it clear that the foreign policy of Bangladesh is essentially designed to protect and preserve the national independence and sovereignty.

Referring to foreign aid, he said that the aid program of Bangladesh is so designed that she is not made subservient to any particular country. Moreover, Bangladesh, like many other developing countries, was subjected to exploitation in the past. Professor Haq added that it is now our right to get foreign aid to offset the effect of exploitation.

Replying to a question on Indochina, the foreign minister said that the people of Kampuchea alone have the right to form their own government.

INDIA

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS DEFENSE [illegible], APOLITICAL

BK051554 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Subramaniam, today described as totally baseless rumours that the army intend to be used to create border incidents with Pakistan to get the elections postponed.

Inaugurating a conference of senior army commanders in New Delhi, he said to suggest that such a thing is being contrived to serve political ends is very unfortunate and irresponsible. He asserted that defense forces are apolitical and the public, particularly the press and the politicans, have an obligation not to drag the army into political controversies.

Reviewing the situation in the region, Mr Subramaniam said that the recent developments in the neighborhood have caused concern for us. We have to maintain a watch on these developments.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN, CHINA

BK051556 Hong Kong AFP in English 1239 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Nov--Defence Minister C. Subramaniam today expressed concern over what he called "developments in our neighbourhood" during the last few months.

Addressing a conference of senior army commanders here, Mr. Subramaniam said India must maintain a keen vigil because there had been unrest and turmoil in some of these places, and there had been a further build-up of military presence in the Indian Ocean region.

He said the watch was all the more necessary because some of India's neighbours were strengthening their armed forces and "procuring military hardware from various quarters."

There was considerable concern in the world at Pakistan's efforts to acquire nuclear capability, he said.

As for relations with China, he said that there had been a "marginal improvement" but that "our basic differences, especially on the border issue, remain unresolved."

The defence minister reviewed the present security environment of India and said that a nation of 700 million with developing agricultural and industrial systems and a vast reservoir of technical and scientific manpower was bound to count as a major factor on the international scene.

But the emergence of a resurgent India, Mr. Subramaniam said, was not "palatable" to the "entrenched vested interests the world over as also the forces of inertia within."

The minister assured the army commanders that he would not like economic constraints to stand in the way of modernising the armed forces and equipping them with sophisticated arms and equipment to improve their fire power, mobility and state of communications.

However, the minister pleaded with the armed forces to make the maximum possible use of indigenous resources and reduce their dependence on outside sources of production.

BORDER REINFORCED AS BANGLADESH RIFLES CONTINUE FIRING

BK060950 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] says that the Indian Border Security Forces [BSF] have been reinforced along the border off Belonia, Tripura's southern-most subdivision, as intermittent firing by the Bangladesh Rifles [BDR] on Indian territory continued for the fourth day today.

DIG [Deputy Inspector General of police] of the BSF said in Agartala that the BDR fired two rounds this morning in the Char land areas of Belonia subdivision to scare away Indian cultivators harvesting their paddy. There was no casualty on the Indian side.

CHANGES IN BRITISH IMMIGRATION RULES URGED

BK051558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK

[Text] India has expressed the hope that the British Government will take a more rational and human view about the proposed changes in its immigration rules to restrict the entry of fiancees and husbands of women who are not born in Britain. An official spokesman, who was commenting on the British home secretary, Mr Whitelaw's statement on the subject, pointed out to newsmen in New Delhi today that the British minister himself had acknowledged that it was discrimination on the basis of sex.

He stressed that it is after all a human problem. Every group going to foreign countries do maintain their traditions and customs about marriage and other events.

The spokesman added that with growing interdependence of societies, it would be difficult to take a restricted views.

PRESIDENT'S RULE IMPOSED IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

BK031328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Nov 79 BK

[Text] President's rule has been introduced in Arunachal Pradesh for a period of 3 months. The Arunachal legislative assembly has been dissolved. This has been stated in a presidential order issued in New Delhi today.

An official release says that this step has been taken following a period of political instability in the union territory. It may be recalled that the ministry headed by Mr P.K. Thungon, which had assumed office after the elections in March last year, lost its majority and resigned in September this year. Mr Tomo Riba, who commanded majority support thereafter, formed the ministry. However, in the first session of the assembly, after the formation of his ministry, Mr Tomo Riba lost majority and submitted his resignation.

The union cabinet, which met last night, discussed the political situation in Arunachal Pradesh and recommended the imposition of president's rule.

WEST BENGAL CPI TO JOIN LEFT FRONT IN POLLS

BK041602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The chairman of the West Bengal Left Front Committee and secretary of the state unit of the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] has announced that the CPI has agreed to join the Left Front.

Speaking at a meeting in Calcutta today, he said that the CPI has also agreed to contest three seats in the ensuing elections to the Lok Sabha. The general secretary of the All India Forward Bloc, Mr Chitra Basu, said that the Left Front's election slogan is to defeat the authoritarian and communal forces and strengthen the left parties in the new Lok Sabha.

The chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, said that any attempt to disrupt the elections would be nipped in the bud.

PAKISTAN

ASGHAR KAHN COUNSEL WITHDRAWS PETITION AGAINST DETENTION

BK041103 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Nov 79 BK

[Text] In Lahore, a full bench of the Supreme Court comprising six judges today took up for preliminary hearing a constitutional petition requesting for leave to appeal against the detention order to retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan. The petitioner's counsel prayed to the court that the petition might be kept pending as the detainee wanted to file a petition in the Lahore High Court. This was not accepted by the court which gave a choice to the petitioner's counsel either to argue his petition or withdraw it if he was not interested in pursuing it.

The petitioner's counsel eventually made the submission that he wanted to withdraw the petition and would file a fresh one if so advised. The petition was accordingly disposed of as dissolved. Mr Sharifudding Pirzada appeared as attorney general and was assisted by Mr Irshad Hasan Khan, the deputy attorney general.

THREE ADVISERS SWORN-IN IN AZAD KASHMIR

BK051124 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK

[Text] In Muzaffarabad, the three advisers to the government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir were sworn in today. They are: Colonel (Retired) Rahamatullah Khan, Mohammad Khan (Gyani) and Choudhury Nizamuddin.

The Azad Kashmir president and chief executive, Brigadier Mohammad Hayat Khan, administered the oath of office. The advisers will have the status of ministers.

Speaking on the occasion, the Azad Kashmir president impressed upon the advisers to make sincere, honest and devoted efforts to serve the country as well as the people and fulfill the confidence which the people have imposed on them while electing them.

SRI LANKA

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN COLOMBO 5 NOV

BK051124 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh arrived today on a state visit to Sri Lanka. The foreign minister's office said that he will have talks with President Jayewardene on international affairs, economic cooperation and mutual matters.

The visiting president is accompanied by Begun Rahman, and his entourage includes the minister for foreign affairs, Professor Shamsul Haq, Mr Md (Habibullah), MP, and the venerable (Vishuddhananda Mahatera).

During his stay in the island, the distinguished visitor will be accorded a civic reception by the Colombo muncipality and he will also visit Kandy, where the program includes a visit to the (Sri Darudamalikava) and the botanical garden. A reception has also been organized by the Sri Lanka-Bandgladesh friendship association.

The Bangladesh leader will hold a news conference Wednesday morning prior to his departure.